

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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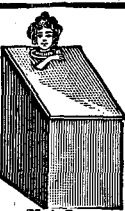
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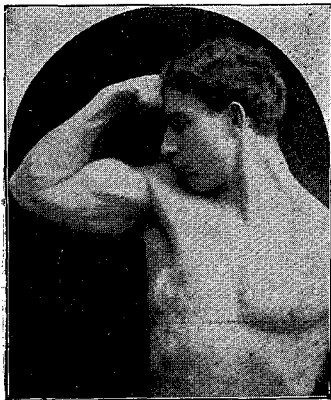
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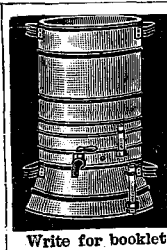
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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

NEW STEPS IN RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

IT is nothing new for the radical journals to inform the American people that they are about to bow the neck to the yoke of a few "railroad kings" or "coal barons"; but it is not customary to read such remarks in so conservative paper as *The Railway World*, of Philadelphia, which asserts that "to-day A. J. Cassatt, Mr. Vanderbilt, J. Pierpont Morgan, E. H. Harriman, and James J. Hill are regarded as practically ruling all the great railroads of this country"; or in the *New York Journal of Commerce*, which says that "it requires no violent draft upon the imagination to anticipate in the near future the complete control of anthracite production and distribution by a single group of individuals"; and that "no one will find it difficult to conceive of the entire anthracite trade as completely controlled by a single mind as a department-store or a rolling-mill is." Even the Interstate Commerce Commission, in its annual report last week, called the consolidation of railroad lines "at once the most conspicuous and the most significant result of current railroad financiering," and predicted that soon "it will lie within the power of two or three men, or at most a small group of men, to say what tax shall be imposed upon the vast traffic moving between the East and West." The commission adds significantly that "it is both human nature and the lesson of history that unlimited power induces misuse of that power. Railways are not combining for the purpose of 'extortion and abuse,' but none the less should the people provide some protection against that possible result of the combination."

These impressive comments from conservative sources have an obvious bearing on last week's startling railroad news. That news was, in effect, that corporations controlling steamship and railroad lines have been brought under such harmonious control as to bring about the following conditions:

1. A steamship line across the Atlantic, railroad lines reaching across the United States, and a steamship line across the Pacific are now under one control, so that a passenger can travel more than half-way around the world on lines owned by one group of American capitalists.

2. The same group of capitalists control all the railroad systems running into Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the other North Atlantic coast ports, so that a "railroad trust," as far as these important cities and their tributary territory is concerned, is already a reality.

3. The hard-coal situation is practically controlled by these roads. About ninety-six per cent. of the Pennsylvania hard-coal output goes to market over the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Morgan and Vanderbilt roads. There is a rumor that the road carrying the other four per cent., the Ontario and Western, will soon enter the combination.

According to Mr. Leo Canman of the *Chicago Tribune*, whom the *New York World* calls "the best railroad news authority in the country," the following roads, aggregating 76,224 miles, are in the new combination;

	Mileage.
New York Central.....	2,340
West Shore.....	495
Chicago and Northwestern.....	5,630
Michigan Central.....	1,663
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern.....	2,200
New York, Chicago and St. Louis (Nickel Plate).....	523
Erie.....	2,187
Lehigh Valley.....	1,235
Reading.....	1,265
Central Railroad of New Jersey.....	675
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.....	932
New York, New Haven and Hartford.....	1,464
Southern Railroad.....	5,823
Central of Georgia.....	1,609
Northern Pacific.....	4,846
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	6,451
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis (Big Four).....	2,495
Chesapeake and Ohio.....	1,544
Boston and Albany.....	388
Fitchburg.....	458
Wisconsin Central.....	857
Union Pacific.....	3,021
Baltimore and Ohio.....	2,365
Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern.....	933
Chicago and Alton.....	943
Missouri, Kansas and Texas (Shreveport).....	560
Missouri, Kansas and Texas.....	3,100
Missouri Pacific.....	5,375
Southern Pacific.....	7,571
Kansas City Southern.....	825
Total.....	76,224

Financial journals also include in the combination the Great Northern and the Pennsylvania railroads, and the American line and J. J. Hill's Pacific line of steamers.

The *New York World* exclaims: "Think of the vast quantities of commodities transported and marketed by this Oriental-Occidental system! Think of the effect of the rates fixed by these eight men [not named] upon the prosperity of whole States, of a multitude of cities and towns, of the toilers on a thousand farms!" And the *Philadelphia Times* says that "it is the most stupendous combination that has ever been made in industrial and financial circles, and it should be of positive advantage to all classes and conditions of our people. It will be so unless the extraordinary power possessed shall be perverted to extortion to gratify greed. It is dangerous to trust such unlimited power to individuals, however wise and honest in purpose, and these vast combinations impressibly teach the imperious necessity of just and positive restraint upon all possible abuses of such boundless authority." The *Chicago Tribune*, too, believes that "it can not be assumed that the altruism of railway managers will be sufficiently developed to make them refrain from the exercise of the practically unchecked power they will enjoy."

Socialistic comment is not wanting. "This is only another step," the Philadelphia *North American* believes, "toward a still vaster combination of railroad and other interests, which will place the whole transportation system of the country under the control of a consolidated corporation or trust, whose power will be incalculable and whose operations will force the question of government ownership of the national highways to final issue." The Salt Lake *Tribune* says:

"This will go on until the great combines, believing themselves to be impregnable, will become arrogant and mercenary. And the people will stand that for a less or greater time, as may

ever before. The wholesale houses are ready for the new year's business on an advancing scale of operations. Exports of cotton and other goods during the three months following the disaster actually exceeded those for the corresponding months of the preceding year. "This is an extraordinary showing in view of the terrible destruction wrought by the storm," declares the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. The Detroit *Tribune* adds: "It will take years to make Galveston what it once was; but that so much has been accomplished in so short a time is proof that its rise from the ruins will be rapid and complete, as befits an American community which, as Kipling says, 'turns a keen, untroubled face home to the instant need of things.' Galveston is proving that she richly deserved all the sympathy of sentiment and dollars that the world laid at her feet."

"HELPS" THAT HINDER THE INDIAN.

A RECENT number of *Punch* contains the story of a lady who remarked consolingly, when her mare kicked another member of the hunting-party: "Oh, I'm so sorry! I do hope it didn't hurt you! She's such a gentle thing, and could only have done it in the merest play, you know." What Congress has done for the Indian, similarly, seems to have been "well meant," but equally unfortunate in its results. Major R. H. Pratt, superintendent of the United States Indian Industrial School in Carlisle, Pa., says in a letter in *The American Volunteer*, a Carlisle newspaper, "I am sorry to say that I do not feel especially confident of the Indian's future," and gives his reason for this feeling as follows: "The pernicious system of giving him rations for a long series of years and issuing clothing, distributing money, land to lease, etc., has borne the natural fruit of idleness; hence worthlessness, disease, and death. These, altho intended benevolence, have been the worst crime committed against the Indian. The present Commissioner of Indian Affairs declared recently in a public address that the Indian and our country would now be better off had the Indian tribes never been recognized, had there been no treaties made with them, and had there never been an Indian Bureau." Major Pratt says that for many years his formula for solving the Indian problem has been: "To civilize the Indian, get him into civilization, to keep him so, let him stay."

Even the Indian schools, by perpetuating and encouraging race isolation, are, in the opinion of Major Pratt, "pernicious." *The Red Man and Helper*, published at the Carlisle school, says on this point:

"On many Indian reservations, expensive and abundant school accommodations for all the children have been provided. No louder invitation to remain Indians and tribes could be given. No greater hindrance could be placed in the way of the individual who aspires to higher, broader, nobler living. The system says to the Sioux Indians, We don't want you to become useful, independent American citizens; we want you to remain independent, tribal Sioux. In twenty-three years thirty-five millions of dollars of public money have been expended on twenty-two thousand Sioux, all to hold them together educationally and in every other way as Sioux. That the method has been a complete success is established fully by every present condition. Twenty-three years hence, and another thirty-five million dollars of public money poured over them will find the maw of this cormorant system still crying Give! Give! and the Sioux Indians no less compact as Sioux and tribe than they are now; and the same is true of all the tribes.

"Seventy-five years of tribal schools among the Indians in the great State of New York have served only to compact them as tribes. The same fruit results from tribal schools for eighty years among the so-called civilized tribes of the Indian Territory, nor is the result mitigated by mixing the blood until there is an average of two parts Anglo-Saxon blood to one part Indian throughout those tribes. In fact the commingled white blood is one great influence which engineers the opposition to the assimilation of these tribes into the body politic. The reason is



GETTING READY FOR UNCLE.

UNCLE SAM: "That's right, boys. When you get everything into the bag, you can just hand it over to me."

—The New York Journal.

be, and then the revolution will come. Then the ballot will be called in, the needed laws passed, the roads will be confiscated and paid for in government bonds, and the Government will own and run the roads. This will make such a centralization of power in government hands and supply it with such tremendous revenues that it, in turn, will become oppressive and a menace to the very liberties of the people. All this opens up a prospect which is not altogether encouraging, and foreshadows the fact that possibly this century will have even more complicated and dangerous questions to meet than did the last."

Resuscitation of Galveston.—At the time of the appalling catastrophe that befell Galveston last September, when 6,000 lives were lost and millions of dollars' worth of property was destroyed by hurricane and tidal wave, the view was widely taken that the city would never be rebuilt and that the site would have to be abandoned. How far wide of the mark such predictions were is strikingly demonstrated by facts recently printed in the Galveston *News*. The *News* estimates the total property loss at \$17,058,275. In all, the number of homes destroyed was 4,131, of which more than one thousand have already been rebuilt. The total relief received by the city in money and supplies is said to have been \$1,594,000, while \$2,258,600 has been expended in repairs and reconstruction of buildings. A large sum has also been spent in the restoration of railroads, telegraphs, machinery, etc. The demand for goods of various kinds has been so great that the retail dealers are doing better than

found in the fact that the government policy makes it pay, in dollars, to remain Indian and tribe."

GUAM AS OUR ST. HELENA.

THE announcement that General MacArthur has been authorized by the War Department to deport to Guam a number of Filipino political and military leaders, whose presence in Manila is considered more helpful to the insurgent cause than to our own, calls out various comments, some serious and some otherwise. The *Boston Herald* (Ind.) recalls that Spain used Guam for a similar purpose, and fears that our entire "policy of subjugation" is coming to resemble Spain's rather too closely. The *Chicago Record* sees an undesirable similarity to Russian administrative methods. The *Brooklyn Times* (Rep.), on the other hand, thinks "there is nothing to get excited about," as this "is no new departure, but only a wise adherence to the policy which the military authorities of the United States have constantly pursued," in proof of which it cites the detention of Geronimo, Rain-in-the-Face, and Jefferson Davis.

To quote some of the less serious comment, one finds in the *New York Times* (Ind.) the opinion that since a more solemn officer has succeeded Captain Leary as governor of Guam, the Filipino exiles "might be bored," so that—

"obviously, the thing to do with these Filipinos is to bring them to these United States. A tour across the continent would open their eyes about the comparative resources of this continent and their own island, and about the hopelessness of resisting the power of the United States. If any of them has a gift in the way of after-dinner oratory, here and not there is his field. We could sandwich him in between Chauncey M. Depew and Wu Ting Fang and give him a chance to plead his own cause. He could not be more rancorous than Atkinson or less scrupulous than Pettigrew. We might even turn him loose in Boston without fear. Such a journey for the Hispanized Malays who are our prisoners would be so enlightening that we might, after they had undergone a 'campaign of education' for six months, safely return them to Luzon as American missionaries."

The *Detroit Tribune* (Ind.) has another suggestion. It says:

"The addition of a St. Helena to our national plant as a world power suggests the inquiry why domestic as well as colonial agitators against the existing order of things may not be similarly disposed of with equal advantages to the powers-that-be, and no particular discomfort to themselves. When Mr. Debs or Mary Ellen Lease prove especially pestiferous from the G. O. P. point

of view in campaign time, why could not they be sent at government expense into healthful retirement on Guam for a few months? General Hizon is one of the Filipino officers just ordered there by General MacArthur. The very name suggests that hizzonner and hizzexcellency, the erstwhile mayor of Detroit and governor of Michigan, might with profit, to the Administration, be despatched to keep the Filipinos company. Why not provide on Guam a permanent office for Editor Bryan and *The Commoner*, in the event that the peerless one should still continue in communication with the domestic forces of disorder and show symptoms of being about to give Hannaism further trouble by heading for the third time the ticket of dishonor at home and cowardly shrinking abroad?"

END OF THE ARMY "CANTEEN."

TO judge the friends and foes of the army "canteen" by the assertions of their critics, one might gather the idea that the former think more of the brewers' campaign contributions than they do of the welfare of our soldiers, while the latter—to quote from the testimony of Secretary Root before a Senate committee—are "misguided people," who "are doing Satan's work in endeavoring to take these young fellows out from under the restraint and under the influences that surround them when they are in camp, and drive them out into the horrible and demoralizing and damning surroundings that cluster around the outside of the camps." Assuming that both sides have the real welfare of the soldier at heart, the difference of opinion which exists will lead to close observation of the effects of the measure now ordered by Congress, to abolish all sale of liquor in army camps. The *Baltimore Sun* (Ind.) says: "A practical test alone will decide which is the better system for the soldier, and which offers the greater temptation to him. Without regard to the principle involved, it may be said that the matter is principally one of fact and must be decided in the light of experience."

The provision inserted by the House of Representatives in the army bill and now accepted by the Senate declares that "the sale of or dealing in beer, wine, or any intoxicating liquors by any person in any post-exchange or canteen or army transport, or upon any premises used for military purposes by the United States, is hereby prohibited. The Secretary of War is hereby directed to carry the provisions of this section into full force and effect." The matter came before the Senate in the form of an amendment, made to the House bill by the Senate committee,



DE WET SEASON.

—The Cleveland Leader.



WORSE THAN SOUTH AFRICA.

—The Detroit Journal.

BRITAIN'S TROUBLES IN CARTOON.

and permitting the sale of beer in the army post-exchange. The Senate showed its disapproval of this by laying the amendment on the table by a vote of 34 to 15, and leaving intact the prohibitory measure quoted above. Thirty-seven Senators were absent, or paired with absent Senators, and did not vote.

The Prohibition papers and most of the religious press are opposed to the canteen, while most of the daily press favor it. *The United Presbyterian* (Pittsburg) says: "The anti-canteen amendment is not the demand of simply the few who are denominated 'fanatical Prohibitionists'; a vast multitude who did not vote for the Prohibition candidates are strongly in favor of it. In fact, as we believe, the great body of the better people are opposed to the canteen." The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Buffalo is reported as giving out a statement in which it remarks that "we do not think that many of our soldier boys are so depraved as to require saloons in camp, or that they will desert if they can not get their beer. If there are any such, they should be sent to the hospital for treatment instead of to the beer saloon." *The New Voice* (Chicago) points out that the post-exchange can be made just as attractive as a club-room and social center now as before, and the *New York Evening Post* (Ind.), recalling Attorney-General Griggs's interpretation of the other anti-canteen law, thinks that "it is a satisfaction that Congress has now made its wishes known in such clear language that even a Griggs can not find a way to again override its manifest desires." The *Boston Advertiser* (Rep.), too, believes that the Senators "realized that in some large sense they . . . were debating the question whether a law of Congress approved by the President should be, or should not be, annulled by a quibbling interpretation put upon it by a member of the Cabinet."

On the other side the *Washington Times* (Dem.) speaks of the measure as "designed to promote drunkenness and disorder in the service," and adds: "The assumption that, because a young man leaves civil life to enlist in our army and fight our battles, his morals and his meats and drinks are to be prescribed and controlled by the organized female hysteria of America is not only outrageous, but action upon it is absolutely certain to lead to deplorable demoralization, as soon as the new restrictions become operative." The *Boston Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) observes critically: "We have no desire to accuse all members of Congress who have voted to cut off the soldiers' beer of playing politics, but had Congress voted to abolish the canteens in the Capitol it certainly would have been consistent throughout in its prohibitory policy." The *Brooklyn Times* (Rep.) expresses an idea current in many papers when it remarks:

"That a majority of the members of both branches of Congress were coerced into voting against their own convictions on this subject through the dread that the Women's Christian Temperance Union would start a prayer chain or some equally potent weapon against them can scarcely be doubted. They remembered the determined set that was made against the reelection of President McKinley for his acquiescence in the decision of Attorney-General Griggs, permitting the sale of beer and light wines in the army post-exchanges, and they hesitated to invoke against themselves the anger of the organization which had conducted that campaign."

The *Baltimore Sun*, quoted above, finds food for thought in the remarks of Senators Lodge and Teller on the evil effects of the saloons in Manila, and the remark of Mr. Teller that "it is in the power of the President to close every one of them as quick as a telegram can reach Manila." Says *The Sun*:

"It is significant that some of the most ardent supporters of our colonial system now recognize and deplore the demoralizing conditions which have resulted from the military occupation of the Philippines. Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, in the debate on the canteen amendment, said he was 'convinced that the saloon had done incalculable harm' to the Filipinos. Recently the civilized nations of the world entered upon an agreement prohib-

iting the sale of liquor to the savage peoples of Africa. Mr. Lodge is evidently of the opinion that the prohibition should be extended to the Philippines, and has introduced an amendment to the army bill forbidding the importation of distilled liquors into the archipelago except for medicinal purposes. It is a well-known fact that before American troops were sent to the Philippines the natives were exceptionally temperate. According to Senator Teller, 'the United States has cursed the people of the islands with a curse as vicious and vile as any the Spanish ever placed upon them.' It is gratifying to observe that Congress is at last waking up to a realization of the nation's duty to the people of 'our dependencies.' If any moral obligation rests upon this country to protect African savages from the vices of modern civilization, surely this Government is under equally great obligations to those new wards of the nation over whom it has recently asserted its sovereignty."

Mida's Criterion, a liquor organ published in Chicago, pronounces the new anti-canteen measure "loosely drawn," and referring to the nullification of the present law by Mr. Griggs it says:

"An equally ingenious lawyer could probably get around the new provision quite as easily, and it will be interesting to observe the application of legal ingenuity to the new section.

"It will be observed that no penalty is provided for violation of this law, and that it is not self-operative, but calls for action by the Secretary of War before it becomes effective. Neither does it cover giving away liquor or bartering it, as ordinary liquor laws do. It is curious that this much-discussed regulation should be so loosely drawn, especially in view of past experience with the existing law. Maybe it was passed but not intended to be enforced."

National Marriage and Divorce Laws.—The bill introduced into Congress by Representative R. W. Taylor, of Ohio, proposing to give Congress the power to enact national marriage and divorce laws, has stirred up some remark. Chairman Ray, of the House committee on the judiciary, supports Mr. Taylor's measure, and, indeed, favors an amendment to the Constitution, if that be found necessary, to give Congress full control of marriages and divorces. At present each State enacts its own laws for marriage and divorce, and "the gross injustice of the present system," as the *Philadelphia Bulletin* says, "by which marriage and divorces which are perfectly valid in one State are treated as illegal and null in another, is too manifest to be denied, and in spite of the agitation for a closer approach to uniformity in the action of the various legislatures on the subject little progress in this direction has so far been made." The *New York Mail and Express* thinks that "such a condition is the gravest of scandals, and while it is allowed to continue it offers just ground for the reproach that our American system has neglected to place the necessary safeguards about family life." The *New York Herald* says:

"The subject is an old one, but of vital concern to the people. It reveals in the United States an anomaly not seen in any other civilized community on the globe—a great nation in the forefront of progress, with 76,000,000 souls constituting one people, living under a common government, speaking the same language, and professing the same Christian religion, yet subject to forty-five separate codes of law governing the relation that is the foundation to the family, home, and society, and having within its borders polygamy beyond the reach of all these laws and even the general Government. It is not surprising that out of this heterogeneous state legislation has grown a conflict and looseness of law prolific of matrimonial anomalies and abuses, causing no end of domestic misery and scandal. A marriage valid in one part of the country may be held invalid in another. Divorce granted in one State may not be recognized in another. A lawful husband or wife in one may be a bigamist in another. Children legitimate in one may be illegitimate in another. In some States the tie of wedlock can be severed but for one cause, and with exacting formalities; in others divorce can be had for the asking on any one of a dozen grounds."

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE OF THE MINOR PARTIES.

THE corrected vote for the Presidential candidates of the minor parties, as indorsed by the radical papers, is given in the accompanying table. The aggregate vote for such parties in the recent election was about 82,000 greater than in 1896, but more than a million less than in 1892, when the People's Party was at the zenith of its power. On November 6 last the vote of the People's Party fell far below that even of the Social-Democratic Party, which entered national politics for the first time and drew heavily on the Socialist Labor following.

The Prohibition Party total, tho 77,000 greater than four years ago, is not as high as in 1888 or in 1892. *The New Voice* (Chicago) expresses disappointment that the figures are not as large as was at first anticipated, and attributes the falling-off to two causes: "1. An unexpected and unforeseeable slump in the vote of two or three important States, which failed inexplicably to measure up to what was reasonably expected of them. 2. A systematic counting out of Prohibition votes." "The size of the vote," adds *The New Voice*, "is in its importance very secondary to the fact that our vote really was largely increased, and that the old indomitable spirit of 'fighting it out on this line' is fully alive in our ranks." It declares:

"The men who voted for Woolley and Metcalf voted for them because they believe that the prohibition of the liquor traffic is the supreme issue in American politics. We heard much during the campaign—so much that we were led to believe that there was something in it—about the vote that we were going to get from the anti-imperialists, from the patriotic orders, and from this or that other source. That vote did not materialize. Analyzed as carefully as possible the returns show nothing of it. The men who voted with us voted for Prohibition; and nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand of them can be counted on to repeat that vote as often as necessary, until Prohibition is an established policy in government."

"The only party which made decided gains," declares the *New York Outlook*, "was the Socialist. The aggregate vote of the Socialists this year was approximately one hundred and forty thousand, or just four times their vote in 1896." The *Cleveland Citizen* (Soc. Dem.) thinks that the vote "was a splendid one indeed, when it is considered that this was a Presidential year and that lines were more tightly drawn than usual, that the Social-Democratic Party was a new party in the field and compelled to live down the ignominy that was cast upon Socialism by both capitalists outside and poltroons inside of the labor movement."

The Coming Nation, an independent Socialist paper published at the Ruskin Colony in Georgia, while declining to accept the vote as the "full Socialist strength" and maintaining that many Socialists voted for Bryan, nevertheless pays tribute to Social-Democratic progress. "The meaning of the vote," it says, "is as plain as the sound of bands and the glint of banners and helmets filing into column up the highway—an army marching straight on to industrial organization and the final freedom of which the earth has dreamed these centuries." It is contended by *The Social Democratic Herald* (Chicago) that a large number of Socialist votes were destroyed or tampered with. "This was especially true," it claims, "in Indiana and Texas."

The Socialist Labor Party finds but little consolation in the returns, which register two thousand votes less than its Presidential candidate (Charles H. Matchett) received in 1896. In the opinion of the party organ, the *New York Daily People*, this falling-off is due to the existence of a "counterfeit" Socialist Party. It says:

"The political lie about Populism being Socialism could fetch only the least guarded; this year's political lie, however, about the Social Democracy being Socialism was infinitely more insidious: it proceeded from sources whose previous connection with the Socialist Labor Party gave it a color of truth; when

thereto was added the preposterous lie of the 'Socialists being united' under the Debs hat, and the never paralleled support given to the lie by the Republican press, a conception may be formed of the vehemence of the gale encountered in 1900. . . . In the midst of the hurly-burly in the nation's political formations, the Socialist Labor Party moves onward on its track ever sounder, ever stronger, ever fitter to achieve the man's work of its mission."

The decline of Populist strength is regarded by many papers as being the most significant feature in the third-party vote. and the opinion is generally expressed that "Populism is dead," and

POPULAR VOTE OF THE MINOR PARTIES.

	Woolley (Prohibition).	Debs (Social Democratic).	Barker (People's).	Malloney (Socialist Labor).	Ellis (Union Reform).	Leonard (United Christian).	Emerson (National).
Alabama.....	2,137	928	3,797	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	584	340	972	.....	341	.....	.....
California.....	5,087	7,572	.....	109	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	3,790	687	389	714	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	1,617	1,029	.....	908	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	546	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	2,254	601	1,090	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	1,396	300	4,584	24	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	857	.....	213	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	17,626	9,687	1,141	1,373	672	352	.....
Indiana.....	13,718	2,374	1,438	663	254	.....	.....
Iowa.....	9,502	2,742	613	259	.....	166	.....
Kansas.....	3,605	1,605	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	3,780	760	2,017	390	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	2,585	878	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland.....	4,582	908	.....	391	147	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	6,202	9,716	.....	2,610	.....	.....	469
Michigan.....	11,859	2,826	837	903	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	8,555	3,065	.....	1,329	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	.....	.....	1,644	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	5,965	6,128	4,244	1,294	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	298	708	.....	116	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	3,655	823	1,104	38	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	1,271	790	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	7,183	4,609	669	2,074	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	22,043	12,869	.....	12,622	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	1,006	.....	830	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	770	518	110	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	10,203	4,847	251	1,688	4,284	.....	.....
Oregon.....	2,536	1,494	275	235	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	27,908	4,831	638	2,936	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	1,529	.....	.....	1,423	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	1,542	169	339	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	3,900	415	1,368	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	2,644	1,846	20,981	162	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	209	720	.....	106	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	431	371	367	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	2,150	145	.....	169	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	2,363	1,906	.....	1,066	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	1,585	286	279	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	10,124	7,095	.....	531	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	3,700	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	209,597	96,645	50,192	34,133	5,698	518	469

Minor party vote in 1896: Palmer (National Democracy), 133,424; Levering (Prohibition), 132,007; Matchett (Socialist Labor), 36,274; Bentley, (National), 13,969; total, 315,674.

Total minor party vote in 1900, 397,252.

that its adherents have returned to the old parties. Among the Populists themselves, no attempt is made to disguise the fact that the vote was disappointing, and much vigorous discussion is now going on as to questions of future policy. *The Missouri World*, a Populist paper published in Chillicothe, Mo., thinks that it has been the "fusion policy that has crippled the People's Party, and advocates uncompromising independence in the political field. With this view *The Populist Journal* concurs, tho it expresses willingness to cooperate with the radical reform forces outside the two old parties. *The Representative* (Minneapolis), edited until his death a few days ago by Ignatius Donnelly, also advocates a union of reform forces on the basis of a radical money plank, public ownership of monopolies, and direct legislation. It is to be noted, however, that at the recent Populist conference in St. Louis the present "Midroad" policy was approved and Socialist overtures were rejected.

Altho each of the smaller parties confidently predicts its triumph in national politics, and altho the Socialists are able to point to European countries in which their doctrines have enlisted

the support of millions, such predictions find but little credence in the daily press. Says the *Philadelphia Times*:

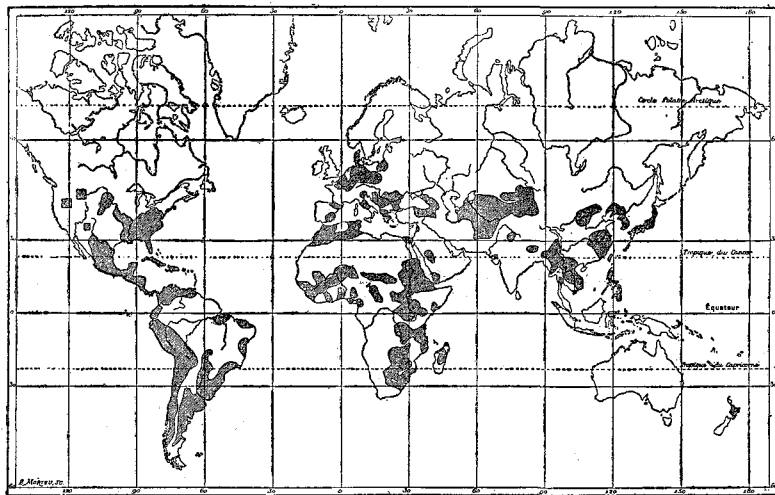
"While it would be rash to predict that no one of these minor parties will ever supersede one of the great parties, their present rate of growth does not indicate this as even a remote possibility. The two principal organized parties have the field, and it is easier for the leaders of either to trim sails to catch a popular breeze than it is to organize a new party from the bottom to represent even a strong popular sentiment. The late election figures furnish very little encouragement for new parties."

TWO HUNDRED WARS IN ONE HUNDRED YEARS.

IT is now more than fifty years since the Scotch poet, Charles Mackay, wrote his tremendously popular song, "A Good Time Coming," in which he predicted that

"In the good time coming
Nations shall not quarrel then,
To prove which is the stronger;
Nor slaughter men for glory's sake;
Wait a little longer."

We are still waiting. Mr. W. Fletcher Johnson, who has been ransacking the annals of the century just past, records in the *New York Tribune* a list of more than two hundred wars, large and small, that have shaken the nations in the hundred years. In this retrospect, too, the further striking fact is brought out that there has not been a single year of the century that has not seen the bloodshed and tumult of battle on some part of the



REGIONS DEVASTATED BY WAR, 1864-1900.

(Map sent to the Paris Exposition by the International Association of the Red Cross.)
—From *The Review of Reviews*.

globe. The roar of war has been continuous from Aboukir in 1801 to the present conflicts in China, South Africa, and the Philippines. Mr. Johnson remarks mildly that it is "impossible to declare the century a peaceful one." He says:

"The unexampled progress of the world in civilization has resulted in greater complexity of the political relationships of the nations, and in bringing each nation into more direct contact with others and with a far greater number of others, and these conditions, amid the persistence of elemental passions, evil as well as benign, have inevitably widened the opportunity for war.

"Nor shall we err if we judge that more wars of the nineteenth century were of high import to the world than of any other century. Sir Edward Creasy has set down only fifteen 'decisive battles' in more than twenty-three centuries—battles, that is, which materially affected the course of human progress—and only one of these is in the nineteenth century, while the eighteenth century had no fewer than four. But Sir Edward stopped with Waterloo. Had he extended the scope of his observations to the end of the century he might well have found several other conflicts at least as important as the futile cannonade of Valmy.

At least six or seven of the nineteenth-century wars may well be ranked as of first-class importance to the world, and several must rank in point of physical magnitude among the greatest of all time."

Then follows a catalog of wars of the century, filling nearly three newspaper columns. It is a bloody record, says Mr. Johnson:

"Yet may it largely be said that 'these dead have not died in vain.' The vested iniquities of many centuries have been swept away by the hot breath of war, millions of slaves have been set free, nations have been redeemed from alien despotism, the great principles of peaceful mediation and arbitration have been securely established, and, on the whole, civilization has gone forward, both upon the wings of peace and upon the thunderous powder-cart of war.

"If the century has not been more free from bloodshed than its predecessors, it has at least been more free from blood shed in vain, and has brought the world perceptibly nearer to the hoped-for century end when the Christmas bells shall indeed

'Ring out the thousand wars of old—
Ring in the thousand years of peace.'

A STRENUOUS TEMPERANCE REFORMER.

MRS. CARRIE NATION, of Medicine Lodge, Kansas, who took the law into her own hands the other day in Wichita, Kansas, by wrecking a saloon, because the authorities had neglected to enforce the prohibition laws of the State, has leaped into national prominence as the result of her exploit, and is the subject of much comment, serious as well as facetious, in the newspapers. "Mrs. Nation is a woman with a strong arm and a good eye," humorously observes the *Topeka Capital*, "and her first attack on the Carey Hotel saloon showed evidence of long target practise. Glasses, bottles, plate-glass mirrors, and 'Cleopatra at the Bath,' a favorite Wichita masterpiece, went down before her well-directed fire of brickbats, rocks, scraps of old iron, and billiard balls." Continuing in more serious vein, *The Capital* comments:

"The strongest and most effective missiles women can aim at the saloon business are not brickbats, but moral suasion. Somebody should point out to Mrs. Nation that temperance can not be advanced by intemperate methods such as those adopted by this crusader from Barber county; but if Mrs. Nation is able to persuade the great majority of the women of Wichita to rise in their might and demand that saloon rule shall cease, she will accomplish the object she seeks in short order."

The *Detroit Journal* does not attempt to disguise a certain admiration for Mrs. Nation's feat. It says:

"There is of course no doubt that neither Mrs. Nation nor any other fanatic or person of any sort has the legal right to destroy a picture of 'Cleopatra Entering her Bath,' or a counter, or a mirror, or bottles, or even to assault a bartender. But when these things with others are collected for the sake of together composing what the law of Kansas says shall not exist—a saloon where intoxicating liquor is sold—we must confess to some sympathy with the crusade Mrs. Nation has started in her vigorous way, because it is practical enforcement of law made nugatory by criminally neglectful officials. Any private citizen would be justified in taking from one having criminal intent a dangerous weapon, and in destroying it. The saloon in Kansas is outlawed; any one is justified in shooting it on sight, and if Cleopatra at her bath is in the line of the projectiles she must go with the rest. This is apparently the line of Mrs. Nation's reasoning, and it is not so bad a case. We are wicked enough, at all events, to wish that she could put in a few licks in the prohibition State of Maine. That State is full of drinking sinners who need to be called to repentance before it is everlastingly too late."

Mrs. Nation was arrested, of course, but the authorities found that, in the words of the *Salt Lake Herald*, they had "captured

an exceedingly awkward elephant," for the friends of temperance came to the rescue from far and near and "stirred up such a storm that its echoes are reverberating all over the country." Even imprisonment could not dampen her ardor, and, tho unable to carry on the campaign she had inaugurated, she "bombarded the saloons," says the *New York World*, "from her cell in the county jail with a remarkable vocabulary of strong English words." In an impassioned appeal to her sex, reported in the last-named paper, she says: "Take your consecrated rocks, hatchets, brickbats, and anything that comes handy, and you can clean this thing up. Don't wait for the ballot! Don't stop for Chester I. Long or old Bill McKinley, even if you do find them in a gilded hell. A good square blow might bring them to their senses. God will back you and bless you. You will elevate your own sex and our men, too."

MEANING OF THE NEW REAPPORTIONMENT.

THE passage of the Burleigh reapportionment bill by the House of Representatives by the decisive vote of 165 to 102 (in which about half the Representatives of each party voted for and half against the measure), and its speedy adoption by the Senate, bring the topic into definite form for newspaper discussion. The main feature of the measure is its addition of 29 members to the House (and therefore to the Electoral College); and the feature most noticeable by its absence is the omission to reduce Southern representation on account of the new franchise laws affecting the negro vote. The *Brooklyn Standard-Union* (Rep.) charges that the Republicans who voted for the bill "are afraid to face the issue presented by the vote-suppressing Southern States that are notoriously violating the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution," and the *Chicago Evening Post* (Rep.) remarks that "the South has nothing to fear. The fourteenth amendment is treated by Congress as a dead letter, it does not follow the flag into Southern States."

More comment, however, is aroused by the enlargement of the size of the House from its present membership of 357 to 386, each Congressman to represent a population of 194,182. The following changes in representation result: States gaining one Congressman, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Arkansas, Colorado, California, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, North Dakota, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin; gaining two Congressmen, Minnesota, New Jersey, Pennsylvania; gaining three, Illinois, New York, and Texas. All the other States retain their present representation. Newspapers of both the great parties seem satisfied with this arrangement. The *Boston Journal* (Rep.) calls it "an equitable division on either a sectional basis or a party basis," and the *Philadelphia Times* (Dem.) thinks that "the change has no immediate party significance, tho it may lead to some important results hereafter." "As for the party gains," observes the *New York Tribune* (Rep.), "it is of interest to note that while both parties gain in probable strength in Congress and in the Electoral College, the party which is now in the majority, and which is more progressive in spirit and influence, is the one which gains by far the more. Taking last year's election as an indication of the party standing of the States, it is seen that of the twenty-nine new members of the Electoral College the Democrats are likely to have ten and the Republicans nineteen, a net Republican gain of ten. The net Republican gain in the House of Representatives may not be quite as large, owing to the difference in electoral methods between the strong Republican States of the North and West and the strong Democratic States of the South. It is conceivable, for example, that some of the new members from New York, Illinois, and Massachusetts may be Democrats, but under present methods there is little if any hope of a corresponding Republican gain in Texas, Arkansas, or Louisiana."

Some papers fear that the enlargement of the House will hamper the transaction of public business. It seems to the *Brooklyn Times* (Rep.), for example, that the House "is already so large as to be unwieldy, and an addition of twenty-nine to its membership will tend only to aggravate the evils already existing"—an opinion in which the *Washington Times* (Dem.) and many other journals heartily concur. The *Times* recalls the belief of Alexander Hamilton, expressed in *The Federalist*, that "in all legislative assemblies, the greater the number composing them may be, the fewer will be the men who will in fact direct their proceedings"; and quotes further:

"The people can never err more than in supposing that by multiplying their Representatives beyond a certain limit they strengthen the barrier against the government of a few. Experience will forever admonish them that, on the contrary, after securing a sufficient number for the purposes of safety, of local information, and of diffusive sympathy with the whole society, they will counteract their own views by every addition to their Representatives. The countenance of the Government may become more democratic, but the soul that animates it will be more oligarchic. The machine will be enlarged, but the fewer and often the more secret will be the springs by which its motions are directed."

The *San Francisco Chronicle* (Ind.), however, observes even now that practically all the work of the House is transacted in committee, and not on the floor of the House, so that an increase in the number of Representatives will lighten the work of the individual Congressman, and thus make the House really more efficient. "A larger House is needed," it says, "not that this or that State may have more Representatives, but that the work of the people may be properly done."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

DE WET seems to be the Dutch for Dewey.—*The Detroit News*.

JAMES J. HILL looks like a Methodist preacher, but the resemblance ends right there.—*The Chicago Times-Herald*.

AGUINALDO has been dead for a week this time. He should be careful. He will stay dead one of these times.—*The Buffalo News*.

STRANGE that the stock of those Transvaal gold-mines doesn't rise in value, now that the war has been ended.—*The Atlanta Journal*.

NEXT time we are informed that the Boer war is over, we shall understand that over in the next colony is meant.—*The Philadelphia Ledger*.

THESE Boer irruptions in the Transvaal are taking on the character of epidemics, but Kitchener's troops can't catch any of them.—*The Philadelphia Times*.

THE first number of Mr. Bryan's *Commoner* will be a campaign edition. The second number will be also. So will each subsequent number.—*The Kansas City Journal*.

COMPANIES capitalized at \$2,415,423,500 were formed in the United States last year. A portion of this amount is said to represent actual value.—*The Detroit News*.

As editor of *The Commoner*, Mr. Bryan will be right in line for the Lincoln post-office in case a Democratic President is elected in 1904.—*The Detroit Free Press*.

PROBABLY General Roberts will continue to be a hero for some time to come. There is no office he can run for, and nobody has proposed to give him a house and lot.—*The Pittsburg News*.

GOVERNOR ODELL has dispensed with his legal adviser employed by the State at a salary of \$10,000 a year. Mr. Platt will no doubt undertake with great pleasure to give all the advice that may be needed.—*The Washington Star*.

THE politician's wife was startled by a sound below stairs. "John," she cried, "there's a robber in the house." "The House?" replied John. "What's the matter with the Senate? That's worse."—*The Philadelphia Press*.

THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* thinks that if Cubans are wise they will not "follow the lead of windy orators." If Cubans are as wise as that, we might take a few lessons from them ourselves.—*The Louisville Courier-Journal*.

CONSIDERATE.—Germany has protested against Turkey's paying the United States claim before Herr Krupp's bill is paid. Rather than cause any hard feeling, the Sultan probably won't pay either of them.—*The Detroit Free Press*.

THEY were once more talking about trusts. "I heard another definition of a trust the other day," said Mr. Northside to Mr. Shadyside. "What was it?" "A trust is a body of men entirely surrounded by water."—*The Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph*.

LETTERS AND ART.

IS LITERATURE BECOMING DEGENERATE?

THE professional critic of literature has plenty of chances to have his say in the literary journals concerning current books and literary tendencies, but the great army of people who buy and read books rarely have an opportunity to express themselves publicly. The *New York Times*, however, perceiving this desideratum, with commendable enterprise devotes several columns weekly to letters showing how the literature of the day is viewed by the unprofessional reader. One such reader, who appropriately signs himself "Cynique," writes as follows of the present state of literature:

"We speak of 'literature of to-day,' 'littérateurs,' 'masterpieces of word-painting,' 'great novels.' So? The literature of to-day is a vapid collocation of drivel for the most part. To be an author, observe the following rules: Learn to know the language moderately well, steal the ghost of an idea from some real author, long since dead, dilute it with reams of inky swash, a few lurid pictures, a weird, crazy cover design—and the book will sell!

"To-day our literature is nothing but dilution *pur et simple*. A drop of Plato, Æschylus, Ruskin, or some other is stewed and hypothecated till the original idea is lost in a fog of bad odors of words, and resembles thirty cents, Mexican money, with a hole in it! Of the alleged novelists now alive, there is not one deserving serious consideration, while their books are poor trash. 'Richard Carvel,' 'To Have and To Hold,' 'Janice Meredith,' and 'David Harum' are fit samples; the slaverings of distorted and unhealthy imaginations. Dooley is bad enough to have been perpetrated by M. Quad. There are, of course, some books written now that are known as 'good'; but what sort are they? Weak in conception, aimless in plot, silly in deduction, and either over or under drawn, they are pitifully misguided efforts.

"The poets are more numerous than the prose writers, or at least the scribblers who try verse are so, and if anything worse. A clergyman recently summed up the situation in a few words which seemed to me well chosen. The gentleman to whom I refer is a celebrated man of international reputation. He said: 'Kipling is a genius—and a beast; Swinburne is a genius—and an esthete, tho sometimes a bore; the American poets are so small as to merit little praise. Stedman, Riley, Harte, Carman, Scollard—even old Richard Stoddard—they are all faulty to a fault. They are not young men full of fire. They are old or middle-aged; their powers should be near their prime, either approaching or slowly descending from the summit of Parnassus. Instead, their writings are feeble, puerile, weak, more like the crude work of a promising novice than the finished creation of the successful man.'"

In somewhat similar vein is a recent editorial article in the *Providence Journal*, relating chiefly to the new American school of fiction. The renaissance of romance, the writer points out, is one of the noteworthy facts of the past few years. After a long period in which realism and psychological analysis divided the field of fiction between them, the mass of readers have turned with a sigh to what promised to be "good stories." But there are signs that the quick-change artists of the new and gory school denominated "historical romance" have overdone their stunt. The writer above-mentioned remarks:

"But now the romancers are becoming in turn fully as wearisome as the realists. It is a kind of glorified dime novel, as has been said, that they are putting forth, and it may fairly be asked how long the public will stand this sort of thing. There is an innate love of mere fable in almost every mind, and a narrative that moves swiftly, and excites either curiosity or suspense, is pretty sure of an audience. But is it necessary even in romance to discard altogether the finer touches of character, the delicate shades of thought and feeling? If that be so, then romance hardly belongs to literature at all, and the admirers of Miss Johnston, for example, might as well devote their attention to 'Old Sleuth.' The *Boston Transcript* quotes a magazine editor in praise of a story soon to appear in his publication. 'The chief

merit of it,' he says, 'is that it contains no philosophy, not a word of description, not a single reflection. It is simply a collection of thrilling incidents crowded one on the top of the other in breathless succession. Evidently the author intends to turn it into a play as soon as it shall have made its mark with the public!'

"Is the taste of magazine readers, however, as childish as these remarks imply? Are romancers released from the duty of giving their books some ethical as well as esthetic purpose? Is there no philosophy or description or reflection in 'Henry Esmond' or 'Rob Roy,' or even in 'Richelieu' or 'The Tower of London' after their kind? It is absurd to call the crowding together of incidents a work of art. Skill it may demand, but not insight. If the extreme realists have sometimes placed too little reliance on incident, surely the extreme romancers have erred just as visibly in the opposite direction! Such praise as this editor bestows indicates a shockingly low standard of literary taste."

MUSIC, ART, AND DRAMA IN JAPAN.

THE Japanese are credited with a monkey-like desire to copy everything Occidental. This, says Mr. Poultney Bigelow, is at the present time true only to a very small extent. In the course of an article narrating his late experiences in Japan, he says (in *Harper's Monthly*, January):

"The more we see and study the Japanese, the more we see that he takes the good where he finds it, and does not admire a thing merely because it is from abroad. European drama, music, and painting leave the Japanese cold—the very things we might fairly assume to be worth their admiration.

"One day Kotaka [Mr. Bigelow's host], who does not care for music, allowed me to escort his wife to a grand concert of the Symphony Society, given in the hall of the Academy of Music in Uyeno Park, at half-past one. The orchestra was all Japanese, clothed in European evening-dress, twelve pieces in all. The program was printed in English, and the tickets cost one dollar apiece, which is a monstrous price for Japan. It was a European building, and the interior, for ugliness, was like the ordinary American country meeting-house. Everything that was cultivated, rich, and swell in Tokyo society turned up here, whether foreign or domestic. There was something to suit every taste. The orchestra would play a Mascagni intermezzo, and while it rested there would be a flute and samsin performance by popular artists in native gowns. The symphony dozen sat on chairs; the flute and samsin squatted down at the front of the stage. There would be solos and duos of Beethoven and Diabelli performed by German amateurs, and then a native song by Matsunaga and others in native dress, who formed a violent contrast, yet reaped applause beyond anything given to the white man's melody, even when performed by twelve musicians of Japan.

"Mrs. Kotaka listened attentively to the white man's music, and I followed with equal attention that of the yellow composers. I asked her what she thought of Beethoven and Mascagni. She thought they were interesting, but not so satisfactory from the standpoint of music as the composers of her own country. She appreciated the efforts of Schumann and Arthur Sullivan much as we might sit through a concert of bagpipes, or the work of some amateurs whose feelings we did not wish to hurt. And Mrs. Kotaka is a lady thoroughly trained in musical matters, a famous performer both instrumentally and vocally. That we do not imitate Japanese music while we are copying so much from that artistic nation is to my mind but a proof that their work in that field is too subtle for us, lies too far below the surface. To do the white man justice, however, let me add that the orchestration of the twelve musicians, while very accurate in time, and perfect in harmony and accord of instruments, was sadly lacking in the vital quality of interpretation."

As for Japanese art, Mr. Bigelow says:

"There was a vast salon open while I was there, an international show of pictures. Of course, I was anxious to see them, but Kotaka did not care much about them. He went, however, to indulge me, but took me first for a lunch at the swell restaurant of the capital. . . . After lunch we strolled over to the

paintings, and there were acres of canvas. Every European school was represented—the theatrical rococo of a certain Viennese period; the limp and sexless sort in the Burne-Jones vein; the military in imitation of De Neuville; and a lot of other stuff suggesting Fortuny, Knaus, Bouguereau, and other popular names at very long range. The most popular manner seemed to be that of the very thin *plein air* effect, as tho done with a very dry brush. It was the result of hard work, but the result did not justify the pains involved. 'Would to God it had been impossible!' was the cry I was inclined to make, and I turned gratefully to some sketches of native themes by native masters. Japanese oil-painting, like Japanese rendering of German symphonies, wins applause—the same applause that we accord to a dog who stands on his front paws, or to a man who does some horrible but difficult contortion. It is not the art that we admire—we merely acknowledge the difficulty of his task. Kotaka thought Japanese art had nothing to fear from abroad; that the Japanese who went abroad to study excited no particular enthusiasm when they returned home, and displaced none of the local favorites. Of course native art will be modified in time to the extent of making anatomical correctness and mathematical perspective relatively more important; but even as matters are to-day the body of Japanese connoisseurs feel that Europe has more to learn from Japan than Japan from Europe—at least in the art world. The masterpieces of native art are jealously treasured in museums and the homes of wealthy men of taste. The price of good native work has not fallen; it is in steady demand, not merely in Japan, but abroad. The foreigner can not pick up art treasures on the streets of Tokyo any more than he can pick up Raphaels and Turners in the department-stores of London or New York. Your Japanese art-dealer is a mighty swell, to whom you must be properly introduced. He, too, loves the things he deals in, and he does not care to part with them unless he knows that they are to fall into the hands of those who are capable of appreciating them. There is little of the mercantile spirit in the typical Japanese—he is a poor merchant. When he sells it is because he has to, and the money he gets is but poor compensation to him for the loss he feels when a work of art leaves his collection."

Concerning the stage in Japan, the writer says:

"Before leaving the subject of art in Japan, just one word about the stage. My friend Professor Mitsukuri and his wife asked me to their box at a play in which appeared the famous Danjuro, who is in Japan what Edwin Booth was in America—what Sir Henry Irving is to the English stage. It was extremely difficult to secure a place anywhere when he was acting, particularly in this play, which was on the favorite Japanese theme—loyalty to one's chief, and love between parent and child, the situations being drawn from Japanese history. In this play Danjuro as a vassal deliberately slays his own child, a gallant lad, who cheerfully consents to the act, because thereby the interests of their feudal lord may be advanced. The main interest centers in the natural struggle of a loving father to overcome the feelings battling for mastery within him. The same situation has been presented in Sir Henry Irving's rendering of 'Peter the Great,' but Danjuro's conception was more affecting. There were twenty-five hundred people in the audience, and much wiping of eyes. The play lasted three hours, and between the two acts there was a pause of perhaps twenty minutes, during which we adjourned to a charming tea-house connected with the theater, where light refreshments were served. All left their walking-boots in the cloak-room, and paddled about the vast building in little straw sandals—the audience never disturbed by noise of boots.

"Professor Mitsukuri and Kotaka preferred Japanese acting to that of the European, tho they were familiar with both from extended travel and residence in both Europe and America. There is much in Danjuro that to us is grotesquely conventional, but in the sublimer passages he was most impressive; never ranted, and scarcely made a gesture. His eyes and the muscles about his mouth told the tale of his heart beyond misunderstanding, and the people whom he moved were neither illiterate nor ignorant of our methods. European dramatic companies have visited Japan, and have left the Japanese cold. Should Coquelin come to Tokyo the Japanese aristocracy would entertain him, attend his performances, be amused by the novelty of the thing,

but on his departure they would return to Danjuro with renewed devotion.

"When we therefore deplore the fading away of old Japan, it may be consolation to reflect that in the fields of painting, music, and the drama at least, the Jap is prepared to grow by evolution and not by revolution."

THE READING OF THE WORKING CLASSES AND ITS RELATION TO CRIME.

MUCH has been written of the reading of the "working classes." It is said that they read nothing but worthless fiction and the yellow journals, and it has even been claimed in England—incredible as it may seem—that they are "too much educated," and that Hooliganism, that strange phenomenon of modern London streets, is largely a resultant of this. As so many who do not belong to these classes have written of their literary tastes, it is interesting to learn the views of the son of a working coal-miner, Mr. Tom Cliffe Phillips, of Cardiff. Mr. Phillips, who writes in the London *Literature*, adopts several views opposed to those of other writers on this subject. He says:

"The average boy and girl leave school with just the ability to read the evening paper, some periodical of *Tit-Bits* type, or interesting story; and story-reading not demanding any serious strain upon the mental faculties, and providing a stimulative salt in items of adventure or love-making, is naturally taken to on the line of least resistance. Then in view of their squalid daily environment, the revelations of a different world as depicted by the novelist, the fair scenes of mountain, valley, and river, uncontaminated by the ugly factories and workshops of industrial progress, the vivid descriptions of works of art and beauty, the account of rich dresses and splendid mansions, the clash of swords and noise of battle, or the armored panoply of chivalric times, have an amount of attraction that can not be very well understood by those whose lives have been cast in more favorable circumstances.

"I can not see or feel that this is in any way to be deplored. Before you can raise the class level of intelligence you must first show the individual members something better, and the way to attain thereto, so that they may make their endeavor accordingly. If reading is to be cultivated at all, it must be from the point of interest; and I maintain that the novelist, and he alone up to the present, has had any portion in providing the material wherewith to establish the love of reading in the masses on a firm and fruitful basis. From story-reading, readers will gradually advance to works of literature other than fiction; essays and poetry will attract attention in growing ratio, and the love of good work will gradually and surely be raised. Then working-class novel-readers, pure and simple, fall into different ranks of mental grasp and foresight, and I am of firm opinion that the general standard is on the upward grade."

Literature, in commenting on these statements, quotes from a recent letter in the London *Daily News* by the president of the London Metropolitan Board Teachers' Association, in answer to a statement by a member of the London School Board that Hooliganism is bred in the evening-schools. The former gentleman asserts that Hooliganism arises not from education, but from the want of it, in fact from truancy. "There are 700,000 children of school age in the London School Board area," he says; "of these, 100,000 are always absent." From this semi-illiterate portion, aided by parental neglect, emerges Hooliganism. But even of these truants, most learn to read, he says, and this, far from being an evil, is the only hope for them. *Literature* continues:

"The outcry against education which was heard in the seventies is dying, but it is dying hard. The key of knowledge is still but grudgingly offered to those who really need it. No serious person can believe—tho the protest would seem to be needed—that education, whose one function, as every age and country has believed, is to civilize, to soften the manners, and to 'let the ape and tiger die,' really leads to crimes of violence. But there

are two sorts of education. The main object of secondary education—of the public schools [*i.e.*, not of the 'Board Schools,' but Harrow, Rugby, etc.]—is to educate character. The main object of the primary schools is to impart knowledge and let character go. There undoubtedly lies one solution of the Hooligan problem. Those who assert that education is useless if it only creates a debauched literary taste can make a more plausible case. But there is much exaggeration both in their facts and their arguments. One critic sees in the fact that the porters at railway stations collect all the newspapers, all 'the ephemeral rubbish which has been idly scanned and thrown away,' a direct and melancholy result of mechanics' institutes. We need not enter now on the large question of the influence of inferior journalism; but in the matter of 'good' and 'bad' literature we can not forget that these are relative terms. What is bad in the view of the cultured gentleman may be good for the uncultured working man. The former may question some of Mr. Phillips' literary judgments; but our contributor is right in saying that 'the reading of fiction,' even poor fiction, if it is wholesome, 'is simply a symptom of an interest in things that are brighter and more alluring than that every-day dull grayness which surrounds the life of so many people.' It only wants to be guided aright—here the managers of public libraries have a great responsibility—and, at any rate, the first step will have been taken toward that appreciation of great thoughts and beautiful pictures in which lies the sovereign remedy for savagery and crime."

MOST POPULAR BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

ACCORDING to the latest returns of *The Bookman* (January) the six most widely read books in the United States are the following:

1. "Alice of Old Vincennes." By Maurice Thompson.
2. "Eben Holden." By Irving Bacheller.
3. "In the Palace of the King." By Marion Crawford.
4. "Eleanor." By Mrs. Humphry Ward.
5. "Tommy and Grizel." By J. M. Barrie.
6. "The Master Christian." By Marie Corelli.

Other widely read books are, in fiction: "The Redemption of David Corson" (Goss); "The Voice of the People" (Glasgow); "The Cardinal's Snuff-Box" (Harland); "The Reign of Law" (Allen); "The Isle of Unrest" (Merriman); "Unleavened Bread" (Grant); "The Sky Pilot" (Connor); "Richard Yea-and-Nay" (Hewlett); "Elizabeth and Her German Garden"; "Monsieur Beaucaire" and "The Gentleman from Indiana" (Tarkington); "Stringtown on the Pike" (Lloyd); "Philip Winwood" (Stephens); "To Have and to Hold" (Johnston); "Bob, Son of Battle" (Ollivant); "Boy" (Corelli); "Wanted, A Matchmaker" (Ford); "Quisanté" (Hope); "Red Pottage" (Cholmondeley). In works other than fiction, the following are most read: "The Life of Francis Parkman" (Farnham); "Wild Animals I Have Known" (Seton-Thompson); "More Fables in Slang" (Ade); "Napoleon" (Rosebery); "Chiha, the Long-Lived Empire" (Scidmore); "Letters of R. L. Stevenson" (Colvin); "L'Aiglon" (Rostand).

In England the six-shilling novel "continues to pour in a continuous stream" from the press, according to reports from London, altho the public has some time to give also to another highly spiced branch of literature—war books. The following are the most popular books in London, all, it will be observed, by British authors:

- "The Master Christian." By Marie Corelli.
- "Boy." By Marie Corelli.
- "Quisanté." By Anthony Hope.
- "Tommy and Grizel." By J. M. Barrie.
- "The Brass Bottle." By F. Anstey.
- "The Isle of Unrest." By H. S. Merriman.
- "The Host of the Lord." By F. A. Steel.
- "The Infidel." By Miss M. E. Braddon.
- "Rue with a Difference." By Rosa N. Carey.
- "The Mantle of Elijah." By I. Zangwill.
- "The Stickit Minister's Wooing." By S. R. Crockett.
- "Eleanor." By Mrs. Humphry Ward.
- "Richard Yea-and-Nay." By Maurice Hewlett.

THE FICTION OF 1900.

THE past year in the book world appears to have been chiefly remarkable for its phenomenal sales. Fiction, in both branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, has assumed a position of such preponderating importance that so far as the great "general public" is concerned all other kinds of new literature seem to have comparatively slight chance of a hearing. The New York *Bookman* (January), which keeps careful record of book sales each month throughout the United States, contains a short commentary on the novels of the year 1900, mainly as to their relative popularity. It says:

"There have been a great many very admirable stories; several books have enjoyed sales which would have seemed incredibly large to the readers, authors, and publishers of ten years ago; but there has been no one book which has stood out above all others either by reason of its popularity or of its intrinsic literary merit. As to the ultimate importance of the novels of 1900 we shall say nothing here. It is too soon. The autumn books are as yet not fairly started, and in any ranking in order of quality they would be necessarily to some extent ignored in favor of the books of last winter and of the early summer. The question of popularity, on the other hand, rests substantially upon figures, and it is rather interesting to note how the best-selling books varied from month to month. With the close of the year 1899, 'David Harum,' 'Richard Carvel,' and 'When Knighthood Was in Flower' were in the full swing of their popularity. True, according to the returns which appear in *The Bookman* for January, 1900, the first place had been taken by Mr. Ford's 'Janice Meredith,' but the three above mentioned were books whose sales had been large for many preceding months, and so they may be said to have been the three most popular books during the closing months of 1899. By March, however, 'David Harum' had dropped back to a somewhat obscure place in the race, whereas 'Janice Meredith' and 'Richard Carvel' and 'When Knighthood Was in Flower' sturdily maintained their positions until midsummer."

The Bookman, after reprinting the reports of the most popular books for each month of the past year, makes some comparisons. Miss Johnston's "To Have and To Hold" leads as the most widely read book of 1900, having been eight times mentioned in the monthly reports. Among the books mentioned six times are "Janice Meredith," "Richard Carvel," "When Knighthood Was in Flower," and "Red Pottage." Next come "Unleavened Bread" and "The Redemption of David Corson," which were mentioned five times. "The Reign of Law," published later in the year, was four times mentioned; while "David Harum," "Via Crucis," and "Resurrection" were mentioned three times; and four books, "The Gentleman from Indiana," "The Voice of the People," "The Master Christian," and "Eben Holden" were mentioned twice. The books which secured one mention were: "Mr. Dooley in the Hearts of His Countrymen," "Santa Claus's Partner," "In Connection with the De Willeoughby Claim," "Sophia," "The Heart's Highway," "The Far-ringdons," "The Bath Comedy," "Philip Winwood," "Tommy and Grizel," "Alice of Old Vincennes," and "The Cardinal's Snuff-Box."

The Bookman takes an optimistic view of the literary situation as revealed in these reports:

"One of the most cheerful features of the whole matter is the fact that that growth of Americanism to which we had occasion to refer last winter is becoming steadily more apparent. Of the seventy-five places held among the best-selling books by the novels that we have mentioned, all but fifteen are to the credit of American authors. However, some of the American authors have laid their scenes in other lands, and of the sixty books that may be called American, only forty-nine treat of distinctly American subjects. The historical novel, despite the fact that it had already enjoyed an unusual lease of life, was, during the first six months of the year, extraordinarily popular. During the later summer and autumn months, however, it seems, in a measure, to have lost its hold. For the whole year the historical

novel has been included in these lists thirty-three times, while the story of contemporaneous life has had forty-two appearances. It may also be of interest to add that of the seventy-five times that these books are mentioned fifty-four are to the credit of those written by men and twenty-one to the credit of those written by women."

The following tabulation of largest editions of new books appearing in the United States in 1899-1900 appears in the new edition of the "World Almanac," the figures being given on the authority of the various publishers:

Titles.	Authors.	Publishers.	Number Copies Printed.
David Harum	Edw. N. Westcott	D. Appleton & Co.	480,000
Richard Carvel	Winston Churchill	The Macmillan Co.	Over 400,000
When Knighthood Was in Flower	Charles Major	Bowen-Merrill Co.	313,000
To Have and to Hold	Mary Johnston	Houghton, Mifflin & Co.	275,000
Janice Meredith	Paul L. Ford	Dodd, Mead & Co.	255,000
The World Almanac	The World	Press Pub. Co.	200,000
Eben Holden	Irving Bacheller	Lothrop Pub. Co.	125,000
The Reign of Law	James Lane Allen	The Macmillan Co.	112,000
Alice of Old Vincennes	Maurice Thompson	Bowen-Merrill Co.	107,000
The Day's Work	Rudyard Kipling	Doubleday, Page & Co.	102,000
Red Rock	Thomas N. Page	Scribner's Sons	90,000
The Redemption of David Corson	Charles F. Goss	Bowen-Merrill Co.	72,000
Wild Animals I Have Known	Ernest Seton-Thompson	Scribner's Sons	71,000
The Master Christian	Marie Corelli	Dodd, Mead & Co.	60,000
Tommy and Grizel	J. M. Barrie	Scribners	60,000
The Gentleman from Indiana	Booth Tarkington	Doubleday, Page & Co.	60,000
Philip Winwood	Robert N. Stephens	L. C. Page & Co.	60,000
Prisoners of Hope	Mary Johnston	Houghton, Mifflin Co.	55,000
In Connection with the De Willoughby Claim	Frances H. Burnett	Scribner's Sons	55,000
The Forest Lovers	Maurice Hewlett	The Macmillan Co.	Over 50,000
The Pride of Jennico	Edgerton Castle	" " "	50,000
Young April	Edgerton Castle	" " "	50,000
Elizabeth and Her German Garden	Anonymous	" " "	50,000
Via Crucis	F. Marion Crawford	" " "	50,000
Ave Roma Immortalis	F. Marion Crawford	" " "	50,000
The Celebrity	Winston Churchill	" " "	50,000
Red Pottage	Mary Cholmondeley	Harper & Bros.	50,000
Eleanor	Mrs. Humphry Ward	" " "	50,000
The Mantle of Elijah	I. Zangwill	" " "	50,000

ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL VIEWS OF SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN.

FROM the Queen down to 'Arry the bank clerk, the English people appear to unite with continental critics in accepting the late Sir Arthur Sullivan as the most characteristic representative of British music since the death of Purcell two centuries ago. *The Westminster Gazette* says:

"As to the place to be assigned to Sir Arthur Sullivan among contemporary musicians, Sir Frederick Bridge writes to *The Times* to-day to protest against the remark that Sullivan 'set himself to rival Offenbach and Lecocq instead of competing on the level of high seriousness with such musicians as Sir Hubert Parry and Professor Stanford.' Sir Frederick writes: 'Why it is necessary to make any such comparison, I am at a loss to know. Neither of these gentlemen would, I am sure, claim to have produced work which will rank higher or live longer than the "Golden Legend," the "In Memoriam," and other overtures, the Shakespeare music ("The Tempest"), and his many beautiful songs. Sir Arthur Sullivan's church music is a worthy continuance of the best cathedral traditions, and he has shown light opera writers how to combine wit and humor with perfect taste and fine and original musicianship. Does not all this disprove the statement to which I take exception?' Another correspondent, calling himself 'A Musical Amateur,' dealing with the same point, writes: 'It is perfectly safe to say that for one German or one "European" who is familiar with Parry or Stanford, there are thousands who regard Sullivan, and have regarded him for a generation past, as the only English composer of his day.'"

The same journal says further of the esteem in which Sullivan is held on the Continent:

"The news of the composer's death has been received with profound regret in Berlin, where he had many friends, and where

his operas, above all 'The Mikado,' were received with great favor by a very wide public. The Emperor William was from the first a devoted admirer of 'The Mikado,' and not many months ago his Majesty patronized an entire departure from the traditions of the Berlin Royal Opera in the production of the most tuneful of Sir Arthur Sullivan's works in that temple of classical music. It was also on the Emperor's initiative that the opera 'Ivanhoe' was reproduced some years ago in Berlin, and no one in Germany will have heard the sad news with deeper regret than his Majesty.

"A Vienna paper (quoted by *The Chronicle's* correspondent) remarks that with the death of Offenbach, Strauss, and Millöcker the whole genre of operetta seems to be dying out. The world expected that either Italy or France would produce the next master of operetta, but the glory was reserved for England. The success which attended the performance of Sullivan's works at Vienna was phenomenal, and German versions have had long runs. The *Neue Freie Presse* says that Sir Arthur Sullivan was the creator of English national operetta. His death, not only in England but everywhere, will be felt as a loss to music. The *Tageblatt* says Sullivan's 'Mikado' enjoyed world-wide fame. His name will be gratefully remembered wherever it is known."

NOTES.

IN reference to Mr. Ernest H. Crosby's recent remark, quoted in these columns, that there is only one English version of Tolstoy's "Resurrection" which does not misrepresent his teachings on social and other questions, through an almost incredible use of the "censor's stamp," we learn that the edition referred to is the one published in London in thirteen small pamphlets, to each of which is prefixed some Scriptural texts. The profits of this edition go wholly to aid the exiled Russian Doukhobors in Canada.

ONE of the most curious and interesting of journals is *Vox Urbis* ("Voice of the City"), whose scope is indicated by its subtitle, "De Litteris et Bonis Artibus Commentarius"—a commentary on literature and the fine arts. It is published semi-monthly in Rome ("Bis in mense prodit"), and contains articles in generally choice Latin by Italian, French, and German scholars. Altho antique Roman, it appears to be thoroughly up to date, and contains articles on the latest phases of the "Bellum Transvaalianum" and estimates of Tolstoy, Sienkiewicz, and "Fridericus Maximilianus Müller."

APROPOS of the recently published memoirs of the Countess Potocka (whose name, by the way, is pronounced pō-tōts/kā), a writer in the *New York Times* calls attention to the fact that this countess is not the one whose beautiful and *ingénue* face is so often seen in the art-shops. The maiden name of the latter was Hélène Masaleka. The same writer says of her: "She was born in Poland in 1763. Left an orphan, she was brought to Paris by her uncle, the Bishop of Wilna, and placed in the famous Abbaye aux Bois, where she remained for four years. She was married in 1779 to Prince Charles of Ligné, 'a worthy son of a noble father.' He was killed in battle in 1792. The Princess Charles was married only three months later to Count Vincent Potocka, with whom she led a life of very varied happiness. She died in Paris October 30, 1815. The well-known portrait to which I have already referred forms the frontispiece to my edition of her life, published by Calmann Levy of Paris."

A LONDON journal quotes approvingly the following version of "Maud Muller," which, it says, "hails from the other side, of course." Printed as prose, it runs thus: "Maud Muller on a summer's day raked the meadow fresh with hay, and the bumblebee and garter snake she also raked with her little rake. And the wind that blew that summer's day brought Maud freckles in a frightful way; and her neck was roasted and her face was baked, but still she raked and raked and raked. It seems that her pap was away that day to some political fol-de-ray, and her mother, too, was a delegate to a pen convention out of the State. And the hired man in his hand-me-down was attending a circus that day in town. So Maud was left alone that day to do the chores and rake the hay. And she pitched right in her level best and only took an occasional rest, then she'd spit on her hands once more and take a better hold on her little rake. But as she wrestled the new-mown grass, these words from her lips did sadly pass: 'Of all sad words of tongue or pen, the saddest are, 'They're gone again.' Busy with other folks' affairs, they've left me here to manage theirs.'"

THE following very timely literary announcements are made by *Life*:

"The editors of *Scribner's Magazine*, fully alive to the demands of readers, announce for the forthcoming year that no novel by J. M. Barrie will appear in the magazine.

"It is said that during the coming year Mr. Marion Crawford will read his own works through, a task that before this he has never had the time to accomplish.

"Miss Marie Corelli has been having her imagination made over and refitted. A lot of new material has been added, and some entirely new and gorgeous effects may be expected for the coming year.

"Some of the reviews of books in *The Bookman* have been so good of late that they are going to be set to music.

"Mr. Frank A. Munsey will shortly offer a prize of a million dollars to any one who has ever read anything he ever wrote for his own magazine. Mr. Munsey is said to be the Russell Sage of Magazinedom.

"Hall Caine and Alfred Austin are thinking seriously of having themselves dramatized, and, if they carry out their plan, will appear soon in this country as rivals to the Rogers Brothers."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

DO ANIMALS HIDE BEFORE DEATH?

THERE is a popular belief that wild animals go into retirement as they feel death approaching. This belief is examined by Dr. Paul Balliou in an investigation regarding the death of animals, part of which has already been referred to in these columns. His results are detailed by M. Henri Coupin, in an article in *La Nature* (Paris, December 8), from which it appears that, altho there is some foundation for the popular opinion, the facts on which this opinion is based must be largely explained in another way. Says M. Coupin:

"It is a fact that in the country dead bodies of animals are almost never found, whether they are mammals, birds, reptiles, or insects. And this fact is the more striking when we remember the extremely great number of living animals on the earth's surface. The phenomenon may be explained in two ways: either the bodies disappear very rapidly or animals are accustomed, at the moment of death, to take refuge in holes and so to escape from sight. The question has not been settled, but certain known facts, which we shall proceed to describe, will put those who wish to clear up the matter in the way of so doing.

"It is a habit with dogs and cats, at the moment of death, to go into some corner, and often into a place far removed from their usual home. Doubtless this is what they did also in the savage state.

"As for rabbits, they seem to do exactly the opposite, leaving their burrows to die, not put out by their companions as some have said, but of their own free will. Field mice do the same; but it is not a general habit among rodents. Mice in particular often seem to leave their holes to die; but it is only to seek other shelters, such as hollow roof-tiles.

"The chamois, when it has received a serious wound, so we are told by Tschudi, leaves the herd and goes into a deserted place, where it lies down among the rock and licks its wound. There it either recovers or perishes.

"Elephants retire to distant places when about to die. . . . Llamas . . . have special death-places which become in time vast heaps of bones. 'It has been noted,' says M. Houzeau, 'that these animals, both domesticated and wild, select a special place where all retire to die. There are found on riverbanks great spaces all whitened with their bones.' Perhaps we may explain in like manner the abundance of fossil bones of bears, hyenas, etc., that are found in caves.

"Birds about to die flee from the light of day and seek the gloomiest retreats. At least so states M. Balliou, and he thus explains why we never find the dead bodies of birds in the paths and roads of public parks. That dead birds are never so found is affirmed by the sweepers in the Luxembourg gardens and the botanical gardens."

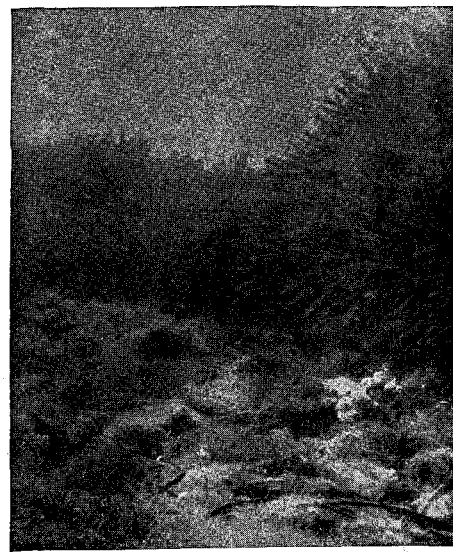
According to what precedes, says M. Balliou, it may be supposed that most wild animals, at the approach of death, hide themselves, and thus remove their remains from the public view. It is certainly so in many cases. But it should be added that in most instances the corpses disappear because they become the prey of creatures that live on the dead. We may get an idea of the rapidity with which this disappearance takes place by noticing, for instance, what becomes of sheep and goats when they die on the Landes. Hardly has the buzzing of the carrion flies given warning, when dogs, crows, etc., appear to feast on the viscera and soft parts. At nightfall come wild beasts for their share. Finally, a multitude of insects complete the work of destruction. In a few days naught remains but a few bones and

flocks of wool. At the same time, adds the author from whom we quote, I had never supposed that this could be the case with the remains of elephants, whose huge bones, one would think, would not easily disappear. It has been remarked that the skeletons of deceased elephants are almost never found. Is their rarity to be explained by the fact that this animal retires to inaccessible places to die, as we have suggested above? If we are to believe Mr. A. G. Cameron, we see here the action of ruminants. These animals have a pronounced taste for bones, which they wear away little by little, until in a few years they may dispose entirely of a skeleton, no matter how huge it may be. A fact that has often been observed will give color to this opinion, no matter how strange it may seem at first. Our domestic ruminants eat and swallow with avidity mineral substances such as mortar, plaster, or even earth, that contain salts of lime, which are doubtless useful to them in their nutritive processes. How could a bird escape from all these destructive agencies? Its delicate flesh is the favorite food of all predatory animals. . . . Birds that have escaped the voracity of these natural enemies during life, belong to them after death; and even if they have not been swallowed whole, we shall find as their remains only scattered feathers. . . . These will disappear in turn, chewed and pulverized by myriads of insects and by the greedy world of inferior creatures who prey on all dead matter.

"If there were no microbes, the world would be a horrible charnel-house!"—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SUBMARINE PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE interesting experiments in the photography of objects under water that have been going on in France for several years past were described at their outset in these columns. Im-



SUBMARINE SCENERY, PHOTOGRAPHED BY M. LOUIS BOUTAN.
Courtesy of *Pearson's Magazine*.

provement in methods and results has been rapid. An interesting account of the present status of the art is contributed to *Pearson's Magazine* by Robert H. Sherard, from whose article we make extracts below. The greatest recent progress has been made by M. Louis Boutan, assistant in the marine laboratories of the University of Paris. M. Boutan states that he began the work for the purpose of studying the habits of shell-fish. After numerous submarine excursions in diver's dress the thought occurred to him that he might obtain photographic records of what he had seen. He said to the author of the article from which we quote:

"I could not see any reason why it should not be as easy to photograph at the bottom of the sea as it is to photograph in the

open air. Water is of course, a far denser medium than air, but as the eye can distinguish things at the bottom of the sea, there did not appear, so it seemed to me, to be any reason why a photographic plate should not be impressed in the same way. . . . To photograph below the water one had to go below the water, and to take one's camera with one. That was the principle on which I started when designing my apparatus. What was wanted was a water-tight case, in which an ordinary camera could be worked from the outside without the risk of the water getting in. I adopted the camera known as a 'detective camera.' This was placed in an outer case made of sheets of copper. The lid of this case, which was clamped down with strong screws, rested on a pad of thick india-rubber. When the camera was put into the case, the lens rested against a window of plate glass of the same size let into the copper side. By means of button handles outside the case the shutter could be opened and closed, and the plates renewed automatically.

"Another thing that had to be taken into consideration in the construction of this apparatus was that of the pressure at certain depths. For instance, at a depth of ten yards there is a strong atmospheric pressure, and in addition to this there is the pressure of a column of sea-water ten yards in height sufficient to force in the top and sides of the outer case, and so to disturb the symmetry of the apparatus.

"In order to obviate this, I fixed a gutta-percha ball, containing about three quarts of air, to a tube communicating with the interior of the case. The pressure of the water and of the air on this gutta-percha ball forced sufficient of its contents into the case to equalize the pressure within and without. The stand for my camera was made of a plate of cast-iron with three iron legs with sliding extensions.

"The next question to be studied was one of light. Beyond a certain depth the light is often insufficient to affect photographic plates, even when the exposure is a very long one. The result of my experiments has been to demonstrate that it is not possible to obtain satisfactory results by natural light beyond a depth of from sixteen to twenty feet, at which depth an exposure varying in duration from thirty to fifty minutes is necessary. By means, however, of artificial light, instantaneous photographs can be taken at any depth to which it is possible for the diver to descend. That, as you know, has its limitations. There is no record of a diver having been able to reach a greater depth than 230 feet. This was in the case of the wreck of the British ship, the *Columbian*, off the Ushant Islands, in 240 feet of water. A diver named Deschamps endeavored to reach the wreck. After he had descended 130 feet, he began to feel serious trouble. However, he continued to descend, but on reaching a depth of 200 feet, after suffering terribly, he lost consciousness and had to be hauled up. His life was for some time despaired of.

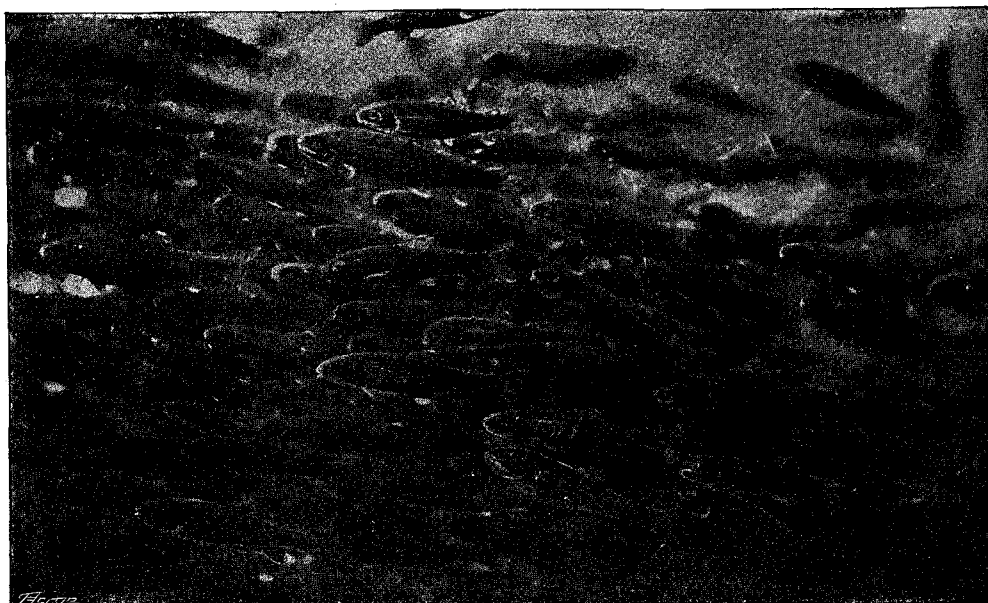
"At 120 or 130 feet, with a pressure varying from four to five atmospheres, a diver can work, and it is my belief that in the future divers will be able to descend to even greater depths by halting as they descend at various stages till their bodies have become accustomed to the pressure at each stage, and then descend to a stage below."

Says Mr. Sherard in commenting on these facts:

"The great result obtained so far by M. Boutan's experiments is the fact that is now established that, by means of artificial light, photographs can be taken at any depth in the water to which it is possible for the operator to descend. So far it has not been possible to reach a greater depth than 140 feet. It is also established that it is possible to take photographs at moderate depths by lowering the apparatus, without having to descend oneself, and by working the camera from the boat.

"Of the future of submarine photography M. Boutan was not inclined to speak. 'I dislike discussing possibilities,' he said; 'that is the future, and it sounds like bluff to describe the great things that one expects to achieve.'

"He let slip, however, that the money having been promised—and it has been the want of subsidies which has prevented him till now from testing his discovery to the full—he expects



RAINBOW TROUT. NEARLY 500 SPECIMENS.

Courtesy of *Pearson's Magazine*.

shortly to be in a position to attempt photographing at a depth of 300 feet and more, apparatus to be let down to that depth and worked from above, the light being provided by means of a powerful electric battery.

"So that it is not too much to expect that in days to come the deep seas will be forced to give up their secrets, and their mysteries shall be no more."

The same number of *Pearson's* contains an account of Dr. Shufeldt's successful attempts to photograph living fish in the government aquariums at Washington. Some of his results, one of which is reproduced herewith, are of great artistic and scientific interest, altho these particular photographs are, of course, not strictly submarine photographs.

CLIMATE AND INDUSTRIAL COMPETITION.

OUR English cousins continue to wonder how it is that we can outstrip them in the engineering world. The London correspondent of *The Sun* (New York) is of the opinion that climate has a good deal to do with it. He says (January 7):

"As a matter of fact, the difference between American energy and English energy is largely accounted for by a difference in conditions of which the people of both countries take no cognizance. No one will appreciate my meaning except those Americans who have come to England and worked as hard as they did in America—and have paid the penalty. They know that the 'price of progress' is collapse. They may not learn the lesson the first time. If they fall ill, they may say it is because they are not yet acclimated. But the truth comes home to them finally that it is impossible to work hard and continuously according to American standards in this country without breaking down.

"It may seem absurd to discuss climate in a series of articles on trade competition, but it is literally true that this factor is an important element in the situation. I will not say that indolence is not an increasing national vice in England, but it is a fact that the consuming energy of American business life, unless broken by generous vacations, would be fatal in this country. The simple truth is that the ozoneless atmosphere of London and England will not support the high-pressure existence which most Americans can maintain with impunity. Hence the English

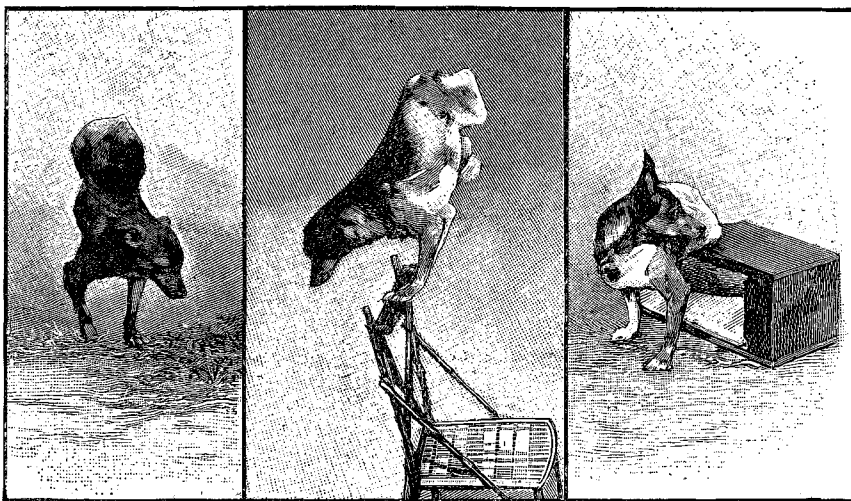
business man's habits of short hours and week-ends in the country, meaning from Friday to Tuesday a large portion of the year, which so exasperate their American confrères who come here and expect to dispose of important affairs in quick order.

"These remarks apply especially to all intellectual exertion. Whether they are equally applicable to physical labor, I do not know, but if the habits of the people are any criterion, they are so in even greater degree. There is an example of it at the present moment, which will be astonishing to most American employers. It is now four days after Christmas, and it would be a conservative estimate to say that a large majority of the factories and mills of Great Britain of every description are idle and silent. What would an American manufacturer say if his operatives took French leave and enjoyed themselves a week on end not only at Christmas, but again at Easter, at Whitsuntide, and during the first week in August? It is a case where the majority rules. A fraction of the working classes are willing to return to their daily routine the day after a bank (legal) holiday. The majority insist on taking a week off, and it is not worth while for a manufacturer to start up his works with only a quarter of his staff on duty.

"Even if we take the charitable view that the enervating climate of England justifies the British workman in being very good to himself, the fact remains that by so doing he handicaps himself in his competition with foreign producers, and he can not complain if full advantage is taken of his disability. It is only justice to add that he does not add vicious self-indulgence to his idleness to any great extent. He keeps reasonably sober during his holidays, and his amusements are most of them innocent."

A CANINE BIPED.

EVERY one has seen performing-dogs that can walk on their fore-legs; but a dog with whom this mode of locomotion is natural from birth is a rarer phenomenon. Such a dog exists in France, and is described in *La Nature* (Paris, Decem-



ber 22) by M. Pierre Hachet-Souclet. The animal was forced to take up his curious manner of walking by the fact that he was born without hind-legs; but his agility and good health and the fact that no one taught him how to make up for his congenital infirmity, make him an interesting study for those who are investigating the subject of adaptation to environment. Says the writer:

"Born with withered hind-legs, but gifted with excellent health apart from this infirmity, he has taken up naturally, without instruction from any one, the trick of walking on his fore-legs. He raises his body, balances himself on his fore-paws, and walks, runs rapidly, stops, eats, and almost lives in this position. He sometimes rests the rear part of his body on the ground (or rather, when he can, on a slight elevation), but only about every quarter of an hour.

"When one sees him running about for several minutes one feels really fatigued, because it is supposed that the poor creature is making great efforts; it is the effect produced by an acro-

bat who prolongs an exercise in which he is using up a great amount of energy; but when we look more closely, we soon understand that he is not tired. He is not even more out of breath, after running about for a quarter of an hour, than an ordinary dog would be after playing with some animation for the same length of time. The fore-legs of this little prodigy are completely adapted to their new function, which consists in serving as a support for the whole body, the proper muscles having acquired the strength necessary to sustain the trunk above the head.

"The phenomenon is eighteen months old; as I have already said, he is in marvelously good health and spirits. . . . Here, then, is an animal that in a short time has profoundly modified, so far as he is concerned, the mode of locomotion of his species, and who seems to be well satisfied with his innovation.

"We know of several cases that have a certain relationship with this, but they are somewhat less interesting. Thus, we know several dogs born with a single hind-leg who have adopted the habit of taking several steps, now and then, on their fore-legs alone; but this lasts for such a short time that it would not be noticed without close attention.

"The little phenomenon about which we write is, on the contrary, a virtuoso in his own line; in assurance he leaves far behind all the 'learned dogs' of circuses and the stage. Moreover, almost none of the circus dogs know how, as he does, to stand still on their fore-legs and balance themselves for a moment, by letting the body sway more or less above the point of suspension. Almost all balance themselves while walking, while our subject can perfectly well, on occasion, stand in equilibrium just as a man does, keeping his fore-legs still and moving his body so as to bring it continually above the point of support.

"I have said that our prodigy performs on the same principles as a professional gymnast, but he does so with much more facility than ordinary clowns. I know only one man who can be compared with him in the strength and activity displayed in balancing tricks. I do not know whether this 'artist' exhibits in Paris, but I have met him in England. His name is Jules Keller, and he can rightly be called 'the king of balancers on the hands.' If

he can rival my subject, it is only because he has the same infirmity. Keller comes on the stage on his hands, runs, waltzes, leaps from a table to the floor, climbs up and down a ladder placed obliquely—all the while sustaining himself on his hands. The public does not know that his wide trousers enclose his own withered limbs and artificial ones in addition. All Keller's strength seems to be concentrated in the muscles of his arms. . . . There is then a great deal of similarity between this balancer and the little dog that is the subject of our article."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SOME UNANSWERED RIDDLES OF SCIENCE.

FOR every question that science answers, she asks two that are apparently unanswerable. As the limits of the known in

nature are pushed farther and farther away, the sphere of the unknown beyond it expands still more rapidly so that he who looks for the riddles of science has not far to seek. M. Gabriel Prévost states a few of them in *La Science Française* (Paris, December 21). He says:

"In treating of unexplained phenomena, we have no hesitation in omitting all mention of those whose authenticity is in need of proof, such as those of hypnotism or animal magnetism. . . . But there are others, perfectly well established, that are nevertheless treated with magnificent disdain. This is a pity, for if we knew their laws we should be in a position to reproduce them at will for the greater profit both of science and of mankind. Everything leads us to believe that the causes of such phenomena are related to what is called the 'infinitely little.' . . .

"For instance, it was a long time before we were able to explain why two varieties of beer, made with the same chemical elements, with the same vegetable substances, and under the same conditions of environment, should differ sensibly in quality

according to the water used. When the water was analyzed, it was discovered that when it contained sulfate of lime, this substance had a special influence on the microbial fermentation. The cause having been found, the phenomenon could be reproduced at will.

"We could fill several volumes with questions of this kind that remain to be solved. . . . The learned societies ought to promulgate a list of them every year; their pride, perhaps, would suffer, but science would gain much. We shall try to indicate a few of them:

"Why, by importing Russian skins into France, by treating them by the same processes and using the same substances as in that country [Russia], can we not succeed in obtaining the qualities of solidity, permanence, and flexibility found in Russia leather? Is the difference between the two products due to the tanning, to the skins used, or to the temperature? When this 'infinitely little' has been discovered, we can make Russia leather as well at Limoges as in St. Petersburg.

"Why is Chinese lacquer superior to all others, when in preparing it the same materials are used in the same way as elsewhere?

"Why are the qualities of steel different, according to the water used for tempering it? Is the difference due to the temperature of the water, or to the vegetable or mineral substances that are held in suspension therein?

"Why should a virus, inoculated in an animal, become more active for an animal of the same species if previously inoculated in an animal of a different species?

"Why are most reptiles, even non-venomous ones, refractory to a very large number of toxic substances, vegetable and animal?

"Why, instead of following a constant progression in their effects, do alternating currents, which cause death by asphyxia at 25,000 oscillations a second, become inoffensive beyond 20,000 oscillations a second?

"Why is the horse, whose strength is greater than a man's, killed by an electric discharge that a man can bear?

"Why does oxygen, which increases the activity of intraorganic combinations, impede them, on the contrary, when administered to excess?

"Why can white-hot iron be handled with impunity, when red-hot burns? The so-called 'spheroidal state' does not explain it, for the evaporation of the skin is equally active at both temperatures.

"Why do the effects of thein and caffeine, which are composed of the same chemical elements, differ according to the temperament of individuals?

"Why does dynamite explode in artillery caissons when the noise made by them gives the sound of upper *la*?

"Here we stop, not because the questions have given out, but because we should never finish asking them. Conclusion: Let us verify all the facts and then direct our studies toward the 'infinitely little.'"—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

The Rare Metals.—This epithet is applied to a class of metals little known to the uninitiated. All are precious, altho their use is limited by their high price, says the *Moniteur Industriel* (Paris). In the cases of some of them this price is due not so much to their rarity, properly speaking, as to the fact that the processes of isolating them and so obtaining them in the pure state are costly. In this case, the effect becomes the cause; it is often because no serious efforts have been made to utilize them industrially that the process of extracting them has not been improved. Witness aluminum, and more recently thorium and cerium; the two last were worth about 4,000 francs a kilogram [about \$400 a pound] before their utilization in gas-lighting by incandescence. Among others may be cited the following:

"Vanadium, which oxidizes in air with great difficulty, melts at 2,000°, and becomes red-hot in hydrogen. . . . Neither hydrochloric acid nor nitric acid attacks it. The addition of vanadium considerably augments the ductility of copper, aluminum, and iron. These properties would be valuable to electrometallurgists if the price of the metal were not still very high—6,130 francs per kilogram [about \$600 a pound]. Its use is therefore limited to coloring glass and to preparation of indelible inks by mixture with anilin.

"Uranium, worth 900 francs a kilogram [\$90 a pound], is used in the glass and porcelain industries. It has been found that

uranium carbide is superior to nickel or tungsten in the manufacture of high-grade steels.

"Titanium is peculiar in being universally diffused in nature, even the flesh, bones, and muscles of animals containing appreciable traces of it.

"Iridium, worth 8,000 francs a kilogram [about \$800 a pound], is the hardest metal known and is used to tip gold pens. This hardness makes it very difficult to coin Siberian gold, and the Russian mint requires that gold for coinage shall be free from all traces of iridium.

"Palladium, which has the smallest coefficient of dilatation, is used for the mountings of astronomical instruments. The standard meter is made of palladium. The pure metal costs 5,000 francs a kilogram [\$500 a pound].

"Selenium, which has the curious property of losing its resistance to the electric current under the influence of light, is used in the telegraphoscope, and is worth 220 francs a kilogram [\$22 a pound].

"Lithium, worth 12,000 francs a kilogram [\$1,200 a pound], is used only in medicine, its salts being valuable in rheumatic affections.

"Molybdenum, worth 15 francs a kilogram [\$1.50 a pound], is used in metallurgy. . . . Molybdenum-steel possesses the rare quality of preserving its hardness even when heated to redness.

"Tungsten, worth 8.5 francs a kilogram [80 cents a pound], is also largely used in metallurgy, and gives to steel qualities similar to those imparted by molybdenum."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

How to Run a Furnace.—The following directions addressed to those who take care of their own hot-air furnaces are given at the end of an article on the subject by T. N. Thompson in *Science and Industry* (January):

"Keep the furnace clean outside and inside. It is part of the house. Do not let the ashes accumulate in the ash-pit, or the grates will soon burn out.

"Fire lightly and often if you can, and you will not use so much coal. If you must fire thick, pile it up first on one side, then on the other. This will give you fire on top all the time; otherwise the fire will be alternately dead and alive on top and the heating results will be intermittent.

"Keep the fire-door shut. If you want to deaden the fire, do so by closing the bottom door only. If this will not shut tight enough, you had better get the furnaceman to make it fit close.

"Never open the check-draft at the back of the heater, otherwise this will allow furnace gases to flow through the joints of the furnace and poison the fresh air that comes up the registers; rather open the by-pass damper that is fitted to all modern furnaces to prevent ash dust from getting into the cellar when the grates are shaken. This should check the draft.

"Do not use a damper in the cold-air box, but regulate your heat at the registers. This is the best safeguard against furnace gases getting into the house.

"Keep the water-tank filled with water, to moisten the air, for in winter the hot air is too dry.

"Keep the ground around the mouth of the fresh-air box clean.

"Do not sweep dirt from the floors into the registers.

"Train your wife to run the furnace when you are sick.

"Finally, do not jump on the furnaceman because you can not run your own furnace."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"SINCE electricity has been substituted for steam in London's 'tuppenny tube,' as the underground railway is familiarly called, it is averred that a trip over the road is a pronounced appetizer," says *Popular Science*. "Persons who for years have not had a speaking acquaintance with a respectable appetite insist that they have been entirely cured by taking a ride on the underground every few days. There is a possible reason in all this, for the electricity creates a certain amount of ozone which, being confined within the tunnel, gives the passengers bracing air to breathe."

FROM experimental observations made by a German scientist into the effect of various paints upon bacteria, it appears that the kind of paint which may be used on walls is really of considerable importance from a hygienic point of view, quite apart from the question of esthetic appearance and cost of material. Upon oil-paint coatings the bacteria were found to be destroyed much more rapidly than in the case of other paints. It is recommended, therefore, that oil-paint alone should be used in hospitals, schools, barracks, and other places where large numbers of persons sleep or are congregated together.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE AND THE ENGLISH CHURCH CRISIS.

THE report of the Round-Table Conference, convened with the hope of arriving at some *modus vivendi* between the Evangelical and the Catholic or Ritualistic Party in the English Church, has once more brought the long-enduring church "crisis" into public prominence in England. The conference, composed of leading representatives of both religious parties, concerned itself chiefly with discussions of the Eucharist. While wide divergencies of view were revealed as to the mode of Christ's presence in the communion, Zwinglianism, or the merely symbolic, commemorative view, had apparently no advocates, and the London *Guardian* (moderate High Church) remarks that "both sides appear to have agreed that in the Eucharist we partake of the body of Jesus Christ, crucified and glorified." No decisive results were obtained, but the suggestion made in the conference by Lord Halifax, that the Catholic Party might be satisfied to take the "First Prayer-Book of Edward VI." as the maximum of ritual liberty, and in return disband the English Church Union, has been widely received in England as an important contribution toward a satisfactory settlement of the church problem. Of course, neither *The Rock* (Protestant) on the one extreme, nor *The Church Review* (Catholic) on the other, views this solution with enthusiasm. The latter says:

"The conference has done nothing but bring into clearer prominence the inherent incompatibility, nay, more, the essential opposition between the Catholic religion and Protestantism. Dr. Wace, the president of the conference, sums the matter up by stating that such members of the conference as Mr. Dimock and Dr. Moule 'offer an unqualified denial' to the statement of other members, such as Lord Halifax and Canon Newbolt, that there is an 'actual Presence' (the term is Lord Halifax's) of our Lord 'under the outward visible part, sign, or form of bread and wine.' Says Mr. Dimock: 'The Church of England took her stand on one side of a doctrinal gulf, on the other side of which stood the teaching of "the real Presence." But we utterly and entirely deny that such a position is, considered in itself, consistent with, or can possibly be squared with, the assertion of the whole church, following the words of our blessed Lord, that that which lies on the altar after the consecration is in simple truth His sacred Body and Blood. This is the teaching, we have said, at once of our blessed Lord and of His Holy Catholic Church. It is, therefore, the teaching of the Church of England—for the Church of England is nothing if she be not an integral part of the Holy Catholic Church."

Upon this statement the London *Tablet* (Rom. Cath.) says:

"Quite so. But with what face, in view of the results of the Fulham Conference, can *The Church Review* venture to say what is the teaching of the Church of England? Nobody knows; and so devout Anglicans will continue to affirm and deny with equal zeal. But surely it is hardly honest for any individual to say of his own belief, 'This is the true teaching of the Church of England,' when he knows all the while that the Establishment has no teaching at all, but leaves her sons perfect liberty to believe as much and as little as they like."

The Rock, organ of the extreme Protestant Party in the Established Church, grits its teeth over the outlook as revealed in the conference, and especially as shown in the refusal of the Bishop of London to order the prosecution of three metropolitan clergymen who were lately publicly indicted for alleged illegal ritual practises. It says:

"That prosecution for the maintenance of church discipline in religious matters is, in any event, to be prevented, seems to us an indefensible contention. It cuts at the root of all law and order, and, if generally held, would render all milder measures ineffectual. . . . The Romanizers of to-day leave us in no doubt as to their determination to defy all authority and to carry on the de-Protestantizing of the church to the bitter end. No one can

read their organs without being forced to the conviction that expulsion is inevitable. The only question is, who are to be driven out of the national church—the Protestant people, as they are being all over the country, or those servants of theirs who are betraying their trust into the hands of the nation's greatest civil and religious enemy, the Church of Rome."

The Saturday Review, on the contrary, sees in the pacific attitude of Bishop Creighton and of Archdeacon Sinclair, of London, ground for believing that calmer methods will prevail than those exemplified by extreme Protestants like Lord Portsmouth and Mr. Kensit. Referring to the recent letter of Dr. Sinclair, a conspicuous evangelical, advising Bishop Creighton to interpose his veto and stop the prosecutions, *The Saturday Review*, whose opinion in this matter represents that of most secular London journals, says:

"It thus marks in very practical manner a breach between the main body of evangelical churchmen and the malignants, who are willing to recognize brawling in church, vulgar abuse in the press, the political caucus, as legitimate weapons wherewith to fight a great school of fellow churchmen, whom they seem to hate with a virulence unknown in party politics. With such men it is impossible to treat, but let the great body of evangelicals openly dissociate themselves from those who bring only odium on the name, and the differences between High Churchmen and Low Churchmen will soon prove themselves to be nothing in the shape of division incompatible with mutual respect and, in most fields of church work, active cooperation."

HUXLEY ON THE LIMITS OF KNOWLEDGE.

THE "Life and Letters of Huxley," who first used the word "Agnosticism" to express his own mental attitude and that of the great modern school of thinkers who agree with him, contains one striking statement of his position. To Charles Kingsley, the novelist and Broad-Church clergyman, who had won his heart by sympathy in the death of his son, he wrote as follows on May 22, 1863 (we quote from an extract in the New York *Evening Post*):

"I don't know whether Matter is anything distinct from Force. I don't know that atoms are anything but pure myths. *Cogito, ergo sum* is to my mind a ridiculous piece of bad logic, all I can say at any time being 'Cogito.' The Latin form I hold to be preferable to the English 'I think,' because the latter asserts the existence of an Ego—about which the bundle of phenomena at present addressing you knows nothing. In fact, if I am pushed, metaphysical speculation lands me exactly where your friend Raphael was when his bitch pupped. In other words, I believe in Hamilton, Mansell, and Herbert Spencer, so long as they are destructive, and I laugh at their beards as soon as they try to spin their own cobwebs.

"Is this basis of ignorance broad enough for you? If you, theologian, can find as firm footing as I, man of science, do on this foundation of minus nought—there will be nought to fear for our ever diverging.

"For you see I am quite as ready to admit your doctrine that souls secrete bodies as I am the opposite one that bodies secrete souls—simply because I deny the possibility of obtaining any evidence as to the truth and falsehood of either hypothesis. My fundamental axiom of speculative philosophy is that *materialism and spiritualism are opposite poles of the same absurdity*—the absurdity of imagining that we know anything about either spirit or matter.

"Cabanis and Berkeley (I speak of them simply as types of schools) are both asses, the only difference being that one is a black donkey and the other a white one.

"This universe is, I conceive, like to a great game being played out, and we poor mortals are allowed to take a hand. By great good fortune the wiser among us have made out some few of the rules of the game, as at present played. We call them 'Laws of Nature,' and honor them because we find that if we obey them we win something for our pains. The cards are our theories and hypotheses, the tricks our experimental verifications. But what sane man would endeavor to solve this prob-

lem: given the rules of a game and the winnings, to find whether the cards are made of pasteboard or gold-leaf? Yet the problem of the metaphysicians is to my mind no saner."

ROMAN CATHOLICS AND HIGHER EDUCATION.

DURING recent years, a marked revival of interest in higher education has been noted in the Roman Catholic Church, of which the establishment of the Catholic University of America and the more recent founding of a higher college for women in Washington are among the most prominent tokens in this country. Most of the ancient universities of England and the Continent, all of which were founded by Roman Catholics—often by ecclesiastics—under bulls of the popes, have since that time come under Protestant or secular influence. Now the church appears to be slowly arousing itself to a sense of the necessity for new educational establishments. In this movement the writings of Dr. J. L. Spaulding, Bishop of Peoria, have had an important influence both here and abroad. His recent sermon on "Education and the Future of Religion," preached in Rome last spring, and since printed, is a further contribution to this subject. He thus brings out the Roman Catholic position as to science:

"The fundamental principle of the Catholic theologian and apologist is that there is harmony between revelation rightly understood, and the facts of the universe rightly known; and since this is so, the deepest thought and the most certain knowledge must furnish the most irrefragable proof of the truth of our faith. The Catholic who holds this principle with profound conviction will not shrink from any test or any adversary. If faith does not give new strength to the mind, the heart, the whole man, is it genuine faith at all? Shall we cease to desire and to strive to know because we believe? Is it not the property of vital belief to impel to thought and action? Are not faith and hope and love, if they be living, the fountainheads of the highest energy? Does not all history prove that right human life is possible only when men are self-active in a free and noble way, when they strive bravely for more real knowledge and greater virtue? Where we strive there is indeed danger of error and mistake; but where we rest in spiritual lethargy, decay and ruin are inevitable. A faculty unused dwindles until it ceases to be. They who dare must take risks: danger can be overcome only by encountering danger. Shall the church speak words of approval and cheer to all her children except those who labor with honest purpose and untiring zeal for deeper and truer knowledge?

"If mistrust of our ablest minds is permitted to exist, the inevitable result will be a lowering of the whole intellectual life of Catholics, and as a consequence a lowering of their moral and religious life. If we have no great masters, how shall we hope to have eager and loving disciples? If we have no men who write vital books—books of power, books which are literature and endure—how shall we expect to enter along an inner line into the higher life of the age, to quicken, purify, and exalt the hopes and thoughts of men? . . . Is it credible that if St. Thomas of Aquin were now alive he would content himself with the philosophy and science of Aristotle, who knows nothing either of creation or of providence, and whose knowledge of nature, compared with our own, is as that of a child? St. Ignatius of Loyola says that to occupy oneself with science, in a pure and religious spirit, is more pleasing to God than practises of penance, because it is more completely the work of the whole man. Is not theology, like the other sciences, bound to accept facts? To deny a fact is to stultify oneself. But how shall we know what is, if we are ignorant of the world-wide efforts of men of learning and intellectual power to get at the facts of the universe? The supreme fact is life, and only that is true, in the best sense of the word, which is favorable to life, to its growth, its joys, its strength, its freedom, its permanence. Whatever dwarfs, whatever arrests, whatever weakens life, is evil."

In France, where both Monsignor Ireland and Monsignor Spaulding are much admired, a movement for the higher educa-

tion of women is making rapid progress. The Paris correspondent of the *Liverpool Catholic Times* writes:

"Enlightened priests, fosterers when not pioneers of every new and at the same time good movement, are favoring so-called 'Feminism.' But, be it understood, they accept the term only in its highest and Christian sense. They give warm support to that enterprising religious, Madame Marie du Sacre Cœur, whose advanced projects on education were suppressed about the time when the question of 'Americanism' was in the air, tho really she had nothing to do with the question, but who came out of the fray with the Pope's blessing nevertheless. Now the directress of an educational institution in Paris known as 'l'Institution Ste. Paule,' where every facility is afforded for the higher education of women, she enlists in her cause not only enlightened priests like the Abbé Foussagrivi, but also such men as Brunetière and M. Olle-Laprune. She has just removed her establishment from Rue d'Assas to the Rue Servandoni, near the Luxembourg Gardens. This lady, too, is a pioneer. When she set herself to the task of raising the standard of feminine education in France, she had not benefited by the lofty views of Bishop Spaulding on the matter of education. A flood of light has just been thrown here on this subject by the publication in French of the bishop of Peoria's treatise on the higher education of women."

REPORT OF THE PRESBYTERIAN REVISION COMMITTEE.

THE report of the committee on revision appointed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church to ascertain the will of the local presbyteries throughout the United States, made December 8, is regarded as an important event in the religious world. The following statement was authorized by the committee:

"I. That the returns plainly indicate that the church desires some changes in its creedal statement.

"II. These returns indicate plainly that no change is desired which would in any way impair the integrity of the system of doctrine contained in the Confession of Faith.

"III. These returns also indicate that a large plurality desires that changes should be made by some new statement of present doctrines rather than by revision.

"IV. The returns also indicate a desire on the part of many presbyteries for some revision of the present confession.

"V. Therefore, it was unanimously agreed by the committee to recommend to the General Assembly that some revision or change be made in our confessional statements. Substantial, but not final agreement was reached as to the method of preparing changes embodying both revision and supplemental statement, but the determining of the whole matter was deferred to a subsequent meeting."

The Stated Clerk of the Assembly has published in pamphlet form an account of the action of the presbyteries, of which the following is a summary:

"For revision (Question 1), 44; for an explanatory statement (Question 2), 10; for revision and an explanatory statement (Questions 1 and 2), 1; for a supplemental statement (Question 3), 47; for revision and a supplemental statement (Questions 1 and 3), 14; for an explanatory statement and a supplemental statement (Questions 2 and 3), 1; for a substitute creed, 15; for an alternative creed, 1; for some change, 6; negative on all four questions, 4; indecisive vote, 1; for a dismissal of the whole subject (Question 4), 45. Presbyteries not reporting, 43."

Various opinions are expressed of the committee's statement and of the report concerning the presbyterial vote. *The Herald and Presbyter* (December 12) says of the former:

"Several things in the statement are worthy of special notice. First. Nothing is to be done which conflicts with the system of doctrine taught in the Confession. Second. Moderate revision will be proposed. The committee says in general terms that many presbyteries desire it. The number as given in the leaflet of the Stated Clerk is fifty-nine. Third. The statement that 'a large plurality desire that changes should be made by some new

statement of the present doctrines' does not mean that a large plurality desires a supplemental creed, tho many readers will so understand it. 'Some new statement' may include a substitute creed, a supplementary creed, an explanatory statement, a statement for popular use only, and a formula for receiving members. Indeed, all of these must be included in order to make 'a large plurality,' and even then the votes will amount to only about a third of the whole number of presbyteries. We do not see the wisdom of thus lumping votes which are mutually contradictory. We do not believe that any new statement can be prepared which will be satisfactory to the presbyteries which have favored one or the other of these different forms of new statement. We suppose that the majority of the committee is favorable to a new supplemental creed, which shall qualify the ordination vow, but we do not believe that the presbyteries have favored it or will agree to it."

The New York *Observer* (Presb., December 13) says of the Stated Clerk's report:

"The returns of the presbyterial vote, as presented to the committee on revision, indicate:

"1. That there is no wish to abandon the Westminster Confession, since only 15 out of 232 presbyteries desire a substitute creed.

"2. That a large number, 124 others, out of 232, desire some supplementary or explanatory statement of certain doctrines.

"3. That a large number desire no action or a dismissal of the whole subject, 93 out of 232 being included in this category.

"4. That the movement for revision has come chiefly from ministers and not from elders or members of the churches. It is hardly to be expected that the committee will be able to formulate a statement which, under these conditions, will obtain a two-thirds vote of the Presbyterian Church."

On the other hand, the Chicago *Interior* (Presb., December 20), which has taken a more radical view of the subject from the outset, says:

"A legend prevailed at one time of the authorship of the Apostles' Creed. Peter led off by saying, 'I believe in God the Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth.' He was followed by John with an affirmation, and he by James, and by the other apostles in their turn, so that each apostle was the author of some part of the creed, and it proved to be a full and a harmonious statement of the faith of Christianity. The above report of the committee shows that it is of the same composite character, but that the modern apostles were not so harmonious in their views as the ancient. There is a very simple way to the harmony of more or less antagonistic propositions, with which the committee were familiar, and of which they were free to avail themselves; that employed by the Westminster divines to pull cross-purposes together. It is in the simple formula, 'Yet so as.' There should have been a 'Yet so as' between the first and second, and one between the second and third sections. That would have united them as glue unifies mahogany and pine. This is highly satisfactory progress. The committee follows the church hesitatingly, and yet it follows. The 'unanimously agreed' shows a capricious docility which was more than could have been hoped for. There is but one word of caution now needed. The church must run by her compass. If she neglect it she will describe a circle. The dexter foot, being the more aggressive, pushes continually over to the left, and if intelligence do not insist upon a straight line of progress, we shall stop where we started."

The Philadelphia *Church Standard* (Prot. Episc., December 15) says:

"It seems to be now quite settled that the Presbyterian Church will make some change in its standards of doctrine. None of the parties who have urged the change express a desire 'to impair the integrity of the doctrinal system' contained in the Confession of Faith; but just what changes can be made which will not 'impair the integrity' of that system of doctrine, or why so general a desire for change should exist unless important changes in the system of doctrine were felt to be necessary, it is difficult to imagine. We sincerely hope that our Presbyterian friends may yet see their way to discriminate faith from doctrine, the faith of the true creeds of Christendom from the Confession of

Faith [Prebs.] and the Thirty-nine Articles [Anglican], and all other like 'systems of doctrine' which have served a useful purpose but which may lawfully be changed when that service is ended. We have a sincere sympathy with the aversion of conservative Presbyterians to abandon the Confession or to risk the dangers of a doctrinal revision. But why not let the Confession stand with some explanatory preamble, recognizing its limitations as well as its historical uses, as a system of doctrine and not a standard of faith?"

THE PAST CENTURY IN RELIGION AND MORALS.

WIDELY divergent views of religious development in the last century have been expressed in the many summaries of the century's progress lately printed. As usual, the optimist and the pessimist are each in evidence. A good example of the optimistic view is an article by the Rev. J. G. K. McClure in *Harper's Weekly*. Dr. McClure's view of religion is confined to Christendom, and he does not mention other religious forces in Europe and America than the religion of Christ, to which he attributes most of the secular progress made by the race. He says:

"Politically, Christianity has woven its ideas into the web of national life with an ever-wider woof. The test of national integrity, in rulers and in people alike, is conformity to Christian principles. The criticisms passed by John Stuart Mill on the state are criticisms suggested to him by the essential teachings of Christianity. The 'civic conscience' of Christendom has become a factor to be primarily reckoned with by all legislators: the inspirer of that conscience is Christianity. The nations thus influenced are becoming the world-rulers. They practically divide the earth between them, either in the form of colonies, suzerainties, or 'spheres of influence.'

"A new understanding of the Scriptures has been secured. Their place is more fixed and their mission more practicable than ever. Criticism has been very incisive and has cut away many theories concerning the nature of inspiration that had nothing to do with the validity and usefulness of the Scriptures, but the preeminence of the Scriptures both remains and triumphs. It has been a century of hard fighting concerning the authenticity, content, and purpose of Scripture. The battle has raged about the New Testament and the Old Testament—each in turn. As the century closes, the Bible has ceased to be an end and has become a means; it is not regarded idolatrously, but it is regarded reverently; its ministry to lead men from sin to righteousness is understood, and its sufficiency and suitableness so to do are realized.

"High among the triumphs of Christianity is its achievement of the scientific spirit. Jowett wrote: 'Religion is another word for science in its highest and broadest definition, and it must be of such a nature that no man's mind can brush aside its demands: that every one can see that it is reasonable, that it is imperative, and that without it we can not reach the highest spiritual elevation of which the soul is capable.' The Japanese scholar who after studying in America returned as a professor to Japan and applied scientific methods to the history of ancestral religions produced dismay in the minds of the adherents of those religions. But Christianity has learned that the deeper the investigation and the more exact the historical study into Christianity, the better for Christianity's life and usefulness."

Among the best fruits of Christianity, the writer continues, is the spirit among Christians of dissatisfaction with present results, and their realization that Christianity must be made to evangelize our cities and make itself triumphant in palace and hovel alike.

From a far less optimistic standpoint Mr. W. T. Stead views the same subject (in *Success*), and concludes that in the realm of morals the past century has on the whole been one of retrogression. "Never before, in any century," he says, "has man achieved such brilliant victories over matter. To make steam his carrier, electricity his messenger, the sun his painter, have been achievements so conspicuous as to stamp the century with

a glory all its own." But in the moral realm, while there have been currents of progress, there have been tremendous forces, especially at the century's close, which make for selfishness and iniquity. There is only one criterion, he says, by which we must measure moral forces:

"Is the average man or woman more like a god now than he or she was at the beginning of the century? Has the race climbed higher toward the ideal which was presented in realized shape before the world in the Man of Nazareth? There are more people in the world now, on this threshold of 1901, than were living in 1801. Are they better people? Judged by the famous tests by which the sheep were to be divided from the goats at the day of judgment, has the percentage of sheep risen or fallen? There is more material wealth in the world, no doubt. Is there more love in the world? From time of old and till time shall be no more, the chief fount and source of love is to be found in the family. God is love, and so God is incarnate amongst us in the filling of the cradle. What has the century done for family life? Has it made it more close, more affectionate, more sacred?"

"Two things stand out on the dark side: the decay, in many cases the entire abandonment, of family prayers; and the increase in the facility and the practise of divorce. But on the brighter side there is the great and continually increasing attention paid to the welfare of the child. Universal compulsory education is practically the creation of this century. The state and society recognize in many ways the obligation to protect and care for the child in a fashion entirely unknown a hundred years ago. But this is done largely outside the family, and the state, which is almost exclusively male, has thereby, to a certain extent, diminished the influence of woman in the education of her children. In the latter half of the century, however, this tendency has been, to some extent, counteracted by the movement in favor of the recognition of the right of women to full citizenship. The woman's rights movement, often ignorantly sneered at, contains more promise of contributing to the moral progress of the race than any other movement of our time.

"Another evidence of moral progress is the growth of socialism, which is the aspiration to realize in economics the Christian ideal. The century which has witnessed the triumph of democracy in politics will be followed by another which would enthrone plutocracy, if it were not for the leaven of Christian sentiment working out in more or less socialistic effort. The victory over slavery, however, which is rightly described as one of the triumphs of moral principle in the nineteenth century, is far from being complete. The exploitation by one man of another takes different forms, but the thing itself continues. The conscience of man is troubled, and will continue to be troubled more and more; nor ought it to know any rest until there is not a human being in the world whose lot we should be ashamed that Christ should share if He were again to visit earth in natural shape.

"It is often said—by none more eloquently than by Mr. Lecky in his 'History of Rationalism'—that the decay of dogmatic religion has been followed by a great outburst of humanitarian philanthropy. This, no doubt, is true. We are softer than our sires. Jails, lunatic asylums, workhouses, attest an increased reluctance of man to torture man. But whether this will be permanent or not remains to be seen."

In the recent outbreak of militarism and imperialism, however, Mr. Stead sees a sinister cloud overhanging the world, and this he attributes to the influence of Nietzscheism and the Darwinian doctrine of the survival of the fittest.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

ACCORDING to the latest official statistics, the Protestant Episcopal diocese of New York, which comprises Manhattan, the Bronx, and some outlying towns, now has 239 churches and chapels, 391 clergy, and 71,862 communicants. It thus constitutes in numerical strength over one tenth of the whole denomination, which, according to the statistics of the churches just given by Dr. E. M. Bliss in *The Independent*, has 716,431 communicants.

THE Catholic or High-Church Party in the English Establishment is so wholly divorced from Protestant sentiment as sometimes to seem "more Catholic than the Pope." The *London Church Review*, in speaking lately of the rendition of Luther's hymn "Nun danket alle Gott" in St. Paul's, refers to the reformer as "that solifidian heresiarch," and says that "it seems to us a lamentable thing that a service of this kind in a Catholic cathedral should open with such a hymn.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

IS THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE DISSOLVED?

STARTLING intimations have been made recently in the French nationalist press, the relentless enemy of the present republican government in France, and in one or two Russian papers which, violently anti-Dreyfusard from the beginning, have echoed the assaults on Waldeck-Rousseau, the premier, and General André, the present French Minister of War. These intimations are, in substance, that the Russian Government is displeased with the "war" of the French cabinet on the army, and fears that, in consequence of General André's reforms and punitive measures, the army will become so disorganized and demoralized that the value of the alliance, from a military standpoint, will be nil. These hostile sentiments are said to be known to the French Government, and hence the alliance, it is asserted, is practically a thing of the past. The *St. Petersburg Novoye Vremya* has ventured to make this last assertion, and a despatch from Paris has pointed out that in the messages between Delcassé, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Count Lamsdorf, recently appointed foreign minister of Russia, the words "allies" and "alliance" are not used to describe the relations between the two countries, but the vaguer terms "friendship" and "consolidation of common interests."

The French press attaches great importance to the following episode, whose correctness is not denied:

At a reception given by Prince Ouroussoff, the Russian ambassador at Paris, a grand duke, uncle of the Czar (whether Vladimir or Alexei is not stated), met General Brugère, a staunch republican and a friend of General André, and accosted him in these terms: "Well, is this thing going to last much longer? Are they going to continue to disorganize the French army?" Brugère, taken aback, said he, as present generalissimo of the army, did not deserve the reproach. "It is not you, then, I blame," replied the grand duke, "but General André, whose corroding work places France in grave danger." "In that case," asked Brugère, "why does not your imperial highness formulate your complaints to Delcassé, who is near by?" The grand duke replied: "Oh, no! They will at once accuse me of meddling with your internal affairs. However, if you wish to report my remarks to M. Delcassé, I have no objection."

A few days after this alleged occurrence, a long article appeared in the *Novoye Vremya* attacking General André and his policy as fatal to army unity, integrity, and discipline, and concluding with these words:

"Till lately the French army very justly commanded the respect of her European sister-armies. It was a body organized in accordance with modern principles of military science, admirably equipped, strong in discipline, spirit, and faith. The Dreyfus agitation best of all proved her high moral status, her contempt of partizan struggles. The 'great silent one' quietly did her work, remaining an impartial spectator of the conflict. But now, with the reforms of General André, she may change her function and activity. She may become 'political,' feeble, impotent as a defensive force against external enemies, and cruel, tyrannical to the people of the country itself."

In commenting upon this and a subsequent article in the same quasi "inspired" Russian paper, the French editors are apparently eager to magnify its importance. Jaurès, the Socialist leader, says in his paper: "If this signalizes the rupture of the alliance, all right; so much the better!" Ernest Judet, in *Le Petit Journal*, says that France is anxious to preserve the alliance, and that "it is time she knew how, in a friendly country, they interpret the blundering activity of our strange reformers who, some from ignorance and others from a perverted conscience, are destroying our military puissance." *Le Soleil* says: "The Czar has not claimed, by a single word, the right to inter-

tere in our domestic affairs; he has never made a move or a remark of an indiscreet character. But, since Russia and France are bound by contract, each of the parties has the right to watch how the other conducts himself and whether he is in a position to live up to his obligations." Rochefort writes in his *Intransigant*:

"When Félix Faure returned from St. Petersburg, the treaty of alliance in his pocket, throughout France celebrations were held in honor of the 'fraternity of arms' duly sealed between the French and Russian soldiers. But André has delivered our arms to the enemy. It is thus natural that the fraternity should disappear."

Of course, the disruption of the dual alliance would be an event of far-reaching consequence in almost every branch of international politics and diplomacy. Official utterances on the subject may be expected.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE FRENCH AMNESTY AND THE DREYFUS CASE.

THE French parliament has passed an amnesty law. Ostensibly, the object was to secure "national safety and public peace" by pardoning all offenders against the state up to the present year, especially those who may have committed unlawful acts without realizing the import of their doings. In reality, the object is recognized by everybody as to put the Dreyfus affair out of the world. Altho but few members voted against the amnesty, the majority abstained altogether from voting, the inference being that the French people, as a whole, are not even yet satisfied regarding the justice or injustice of the *affaire*. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says:

"It is easy to understand with what repugnance this general amnesty is received by all connected with the affair. They regard it as anything but a pardon. 'We pardon all guilty ones,' says the ministry. They have no right thus to speak of the many persons who have never been sentenced, nor judged, nor even accused. The pardon is tantamount to a condemnation of many people, and that is neither lawful nor just. It is not proper for the ministers to convert into guilty criminals a number of people for the sake of granting grace and mercy, especially as that ministry is not free from the passions which it pretends to pardon in others."

The *Gaulois* declares that the people will not rest satisfied with a "Dreyfusard" amnesty, which implies the guilt of the anti-Dreyfusards. The *République*, M. Meline's organ, fancies that the enemies of the Government have it in their power to revive the affair at any time, because many agitators have been omitted, while Anarchists and incendiaries are included in the pardon. The *Temps* consoles itself with the reflection that the passionate outbursts that have marked some of the discussion "are the last convulsions of the evil from which France has suffered too long." It continues: "The country longs for rest; it wants to work; it counts on a new era of practical reform, industrial enterprise, and social peace, and will put its trust in those who can understand its needs."

Journals outside France comment much more calmly than heretofore on the case, especially in England, where the passage of the bill is regarded as the end of "l'affaire Dreyfus." "The 'affaire' is over," says *The St. James's Gazette*, "and the world is heartily thankful." It continues: "France has definitively made her compromise between justice and intrigue. That such a compromise should be necessary in a civilized country is a fact most uncomfortably significant, and most profoundly to be regretted." "The policy of amnesty," observes *The Spectator*, "is essential to the welfare of France. It ought to triumph. To the Government it is a matter of life and death to get the Dreyfus question out of the way." *The Saturday Review* declares

that the Government deserves sympathy, and it continues: "It is very easy to object on general grounds of morality to the proposal to pass a sponge over the Dreyfus conspiracies and forgeries, but the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry have had to allow the guilty to escape and deny the innocent redress, under the old maxim that the safety of the republic is the supreme law."

As already noted, the bill has been strenuously resisted during the course of its passage by a number of those for whose benefit it is ostensibly designed. Zola wrote a letter, which appeared in the *Aurore*, characterizing the bill as infamous and a "supreme degradation of justice," and warning President Loubet not to permit his term to be "tainted with the same stain that attached to the presidency of M. Félix Faure." Major Cuignet, who played a prominent part in the Rennes court-martial, which condemned Captain Dreyfus, wrote a letter to the premier accusing M. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs, of having "produced in the so-called Panizzardi telegram shown to the court of cassation a forged document." For refusing to reply to questions put to him by the minister with regard to these allegations of forgery, Major Cuignet has been sentenced to sixty days' detention in a fortress. Moreover, a letter was written by Captain Dreyfus himself to the premier, in which the captain refers to a recent newspaper charge that he is the author of the famous letter written in 1894, "annotated by the German Emperor and stolen from the German embassy," indignantly denying this authorship and asking for an inquiry.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CHINA AND THE POWERS.

AS predicted, the Government of China is in no hurry to make peace. China still hopes, and, remarks the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), "not without reason," that lack of unity among the powers will yet enable her to obtain some advantages. Meanwhile, the factions in China endeavor to use the present troubles for their own purposes. Kang Tu Wei, the leader of the so-called reform party, has addressed the ambassadors in Peking to the following effect:

China's misfortune is due to the fact that the Dowager-Empress and such of her advisers as Tuan, Tung Lu, Ching, and Kan Ti are permitted to rule the country. Neither they nor their helpers must be permitted to negotiate for peace. The thing most needful is to arrest these reactionaries, to free the Emperor from their influence, and to enable him to choose his advisers for himself. The Southern viceroys are not to be trusted, as they are in league with Prince Tuan and furnish the court with money, arms, and ammunition. No peace can be lasting unless Prince Tuan and his helpers are arrested; if they go free, they will declare that the allies are, after all, powerless. The reformers, on the other hand, are the friends of the Western nations and are anxious to introduce Western civilization.

The *Deutsche Tages Zeitung* (Berlin) does not believe in the friendship of the reformers. It says:

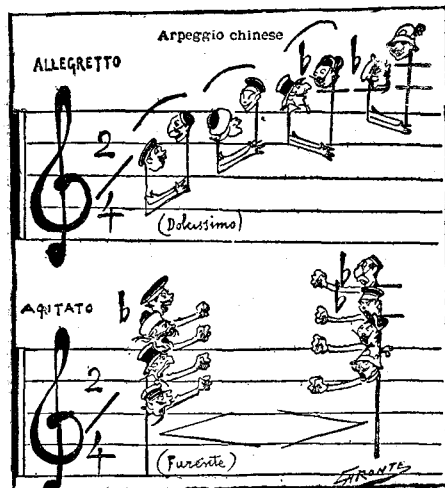
"The Chinese 'reformers' are as little to be trusted as the most conservative mandarins. The difference is merely that the latter believe they can get rid of the foreigners by force of arms, while the 'reformers' think they can do it in an easier way. They hope, no doubt, to accomplish much with the help of England, by whom they have always been assisted, while the conservatives trust mainly to Russia."

The Southern viceroys have certainly endeavored to prevail upon the court to return to Peking. That they could do more than petition the throne is doubtful. *The Celestial Empire* (Shanghai) suggests that they should bring the Emperor back by force; but they have not yet shown any disposition to proceed to such a length. The firmness of the allies, as exhibited in executing undoubted leaders of the anti-foreign movement, has prevented the mandarins from "saving their faces," and the

Shen Pao (Shanghai) expresses itself (as quoted in *The Japan Gazette*) to the following effect:

The fate of the Paoting-fu officials is not likely to encourage Prince Tuan and his associates to trust themselves with the allies.

If they are ever apprehended, little mercy will probably be shown to them. The fate of the Paoting-fu officials calls to mind the treatment accorded to Viceroy Yeh, of Canton, in the time of Hienfeng. Having fallen into the hands of the English, he was taken to India, where he was exhibited in a glass cage, being carried about the streets like a wild beast. It is said that when he was taken aboard, a faithful servant urged him to com-



One after another they are all right, indeed good. Altogether they form a discord.

—Fischietto, Turin.

mit suicide, but the viceroy loved life more than honor, and his people still lament the weakness which made him an object of ridicule in Western eyes. The Paoting-fu officials, having been executed by the foreigners, are still more disgraced. This might have been avoided had they taken their own lives, and it is to be hoped that others, for whom the allies are still clamoring, will take the warning and prefer an honorable death.

The *London Spectator* complains that the British public, engrossed entirely with the South African war, take little notice of the Chinese affair. Yet much is at stake there. There is even danger of military disaster if the trouble lasts long. This seems hardly in accord with the views of the Germans, who, with their more immediate allies, proceed with heavy hand against armed forces, Boxer or otherwise, wherever they gather. The diversity of interests of the various powers is described by Auguste Moireau in the *Revue Bleue* (Paris) substantially as follows:

Russia's aim is chiefly to extend her territory, to make herself mistress of Manchuria and Korea, and to exercise a permanent control over Northern China. Russia needs a well-ordered China, but a China which is weak and depends upon Russia for support. Japan, therefore, must be prevented from exercising great influence at the Chinese court, and Russia naturally does not wish that the powers should establish a new régime in China, as new men might be strong men, able to render China completely independent. Hence Russia must stay in the concert to prevent others from obtaining too much influence.

Great Britain has no great territorial interests in China, but her commercial interests are greater than those of all other powers together. Not only the mother country but India is concerned about the trade with China. England therefore is anxious to preserve the integrity of China, and to prevent other powers from obtaining preponderating influence, as this might interfere with the freedom of trade. England needs above all the "open door." She knows well enough that she can not maintain her policy completely in the North; but she is determined to uphold it in the center and South, and altho Great Britain has no wish to hasten the partitioning of China, she can not ignore her stake in Central China.

France has already a large share of what formerly was part of China in the South, and she exercises considerable influence in Kwangtung, Kwang-si, Yunnan, and Szechuen. To preserve this interest, France desires the integrity of China, but she also wishes the Chinese court to be influenced by Russia, confident that Russia will not permit intrigues which might be opposed to French interests. Moreover, France has capitalistic interests in

the North which are most likely to thrive under Russian protection. Besides, France has the not unimportant task to guard the Catholic missions. For a long time she was the sole protectress of Christianity in the far East, and altho the other powers have now undertaken to look after their own missionaries, the influence and prestige which France retains as guardian of Catholic interests is still very considerable.

Germany's interests in China are not ancient, but she has established a large commerce and shipping, and she has taken hold of the first occasion to obtain a foothold, a place where she is mistress as much as England, Russia, and France in the ports they have occupied. No doubt the ambition of William II. is to possess all Shantung, and perhaps Ngan Hwei and Kiang-su, an empire of forty to fifty millions of people who would be customers of Germany. Hence Germany can not wish to see a strong government established in China. But neither does she desire the formal partitioning of China. Her interests can easily be guarded by exercising a little pressure at court, and by working the viceroys of the provinces in which Germany wishes to establish herself. The big German battalions are not without influence.

American interests are purely commercial. American missionaries have been persecuted and even killed, but the task of the Washington authorities was comparatively light, as it could be carried out in unison and with the help of the other powers. What the Americans desire most is that business should be resumed, under the principle of the open door; and for the sake of business they are quite willing to treat the semi-barbarous mandarins as if they could be trusted, and to affect to believe that the punishment of the guilty may be safely left to the Chinese court.

Japan's position, however great the interests which she has at stake, is not easy to define. Altho the Japanese beat the arro-



LI HUNG CHANG: "Come on, all of you; I have sugar for every one."
—Amsterdammer.

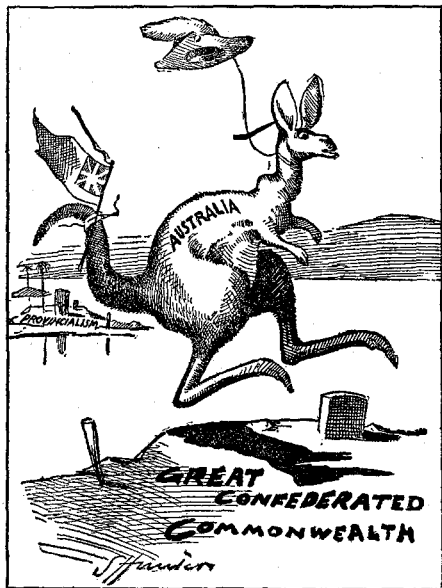
gant Chinaman in 1894, they are now evidently anxious to protect him, especially since Russia established herself at Port Arthur, England at Wei-hai-Wei, and Germany at Kiao Chou. Japan could probably have saved the ambassadors in Peking single-handed, but Russia would not permit her to do so, and Japan exercised wise self-restraint and took her place among the powers. But whether or not Japan would like to see China strong, is not easy to tell. It may be supposed that Japan would

assist the Peking authorities in reforming China as Japan herself has been reformed; but it is just as possible that Japan is influenced chiefly by the attitude of Russia, and that the fate of Korea will shape her future action.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE NEW COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

THE first international political event of the new century was the formal institution, on New Year's Day, of the new commonwealth of Australia, by the inauguration of the Earl of Hopetown as first governor-general. Impressive ceremonies were held in Sydney, the Duke of York figuring as the personal representative of the Queen.)

This federation is the culmination of a movement originating more than fifty years ago. Definite shape was first given to the idea in 1886, when a federal council met in Hobart, Tasmania. In 1890 a constitution was drafted, but it failed to secure the sup-



THE BIGGEST JUMP OF THE CENTURY.
—*Montreal Herald.*

port of all the colonies and the entire scheme lapsed till 1898. Then a convention met in Melbourne and prepared the present constitution, which has been adopted by all the colonies and approved by England.

The federation, which takes in all the Australian colonies, namely, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, West Australia, and North Australia, forms a new commonwealth territori-

ally nearly as large as the United States, omitting Alaska and our new dependencies. It has a white population of about 4,000,000. Under the constitution, the executive power is vested, as in Canada, in a governor-general, appointed by the crown, assisted by a cabinet to be known as the Federal Executive Council. The parliament consists of two houses: a senate composed of six senators from each state, chosen for six years by direct popular vote; and a house of representatives, the members of which are elected for three years, the apportionment being according to population, each district having a minimum representation of five. A High Court of Justice hears appeals from the federal and the state supreme courts. Appeal may be had from the decisions of the High Court to the Privy Council of Great Britain except in "matters affecting the Australian constitution." There is to be a federal capital situated in a federal district which shall have not less than one hundred square miles of area, and this capital city must not be within one hundred miles of Sydney. In the foreign relations of the new commonwealth, as in those of Canada, the assent of the imperial Government is a *sine qua non* of all negotiations.

Australia is the youngest of all the nations of the world. It is less than eighty years old. Hugh H. Lusk, in an article entitled "The New Power in the South Pacific" (in *The North American Review*) sketches the history of its short national life as follows:

"Seventy years ago, it existed only as a handful of adventurers, set down beside a penal settlement, where something like

twenty thousand banished criminals were expiating their offenses against society. Fifty years ago, it was a pastoral community, whose flocks were scattered widely over the fringe of an unexplored country, supposed by most people to be a vast desert, and looked upon, even by its own little band of pioneers, as only fit for growing sheep and cattle, free to roam over its wide plains. To-day, it is a people, small in numbers, even now, when compared with the size of its territory, but energetic, enterprising, ambitious, and already wealthy beyond the experience of other countries or the dreams of most other nations. They have occupied the belt of land that encircles their continental island over a coast line of eight thousand miles; they have penetrated and explored the great interior plains of the country, till they have everywhere ascertained its general character; they have established agriculture suited to its varied climates; they have discovered and developed mineral treasures hardly surpassed in richness elsewhere in the world; they have opened harbors large enough to contain the navies of the world; they have built cities that rival most of those to be found in the oldest countries. It is no exaggeration to say that the achievements of the people of Australia in the last seventy years are unsurpassed by those of almost any other nation."

At the time of their consolidation, Mr. Lusk further declares, the people of Australia "find themselves, man for man, the wealthiest of any nation in the world." Last year the total value of the products of all the colonies amounted to \$550,000,000, or \$137 per caput, "a sum probably twice as great as that representing the average earnings in any European nation," and at least half as great again, according to Mr. Lusk, as in the United States. From investments in Australia, the mother country draws an annual interest of \$72,000,000. In addition, England finds in Australia "her best customer for the goods she produces, and, with the single exception of India, among all her possessions, quite her largest supplies with the raw material which she manufactures."

The Australian press has been practically a unit in demanding federation and in approving the constitution as adopted. The *Sydney Morning Herald* declares that "the island continent shouts for joy," and calls for some monument to commemorate federation. The *Weekly News* (Auckland, New Zealand) declares that New Zealand would like to join the union: "We would far rather be one among its brethren than lord it over Fiji." The Canadian papers congratulate the new commonwealth and, in the far East, *The Celestial Empire* (Shanghai) says:

"Never have British colonies been so close to the mother's heart as they are at this moment. They have fought for her, and bled for her. They have given their best and noblest to die for her, and the indissoluble bond of blood relationship has been rendered trebly binding by the spilling of many of those 'ruddy drops which warm' the heart of England and Australia alike."

This paper also points out that Australia "must, of necessity, have a controlling power upon the future of the Pacific."

Turning to the journals of the mother country, we find only cordial approval of the federation and well wishes for its future. "Never was the bond that unites the Australian people to their motherland stronger than now," says *The Times* (London); "as they pass the threshold of a new and larger political life, the British empire enters with them on a new and on a grander stage of imperial development."

The continental European journals generally content themselves with recording the fact of federation, without comment. The *Kreuz-Zeitung* (Berlin), however, devotes a "leader" to the new commonwealth, in the course of which it says:

"There is some natural misapprehension lest what Germans call 'Americanism,' that is, a contempt for historically established international and treaty law, as well as the encroachment of capitalism upon politics, may be displaced by 'Australianism,' which is merely a more intense form of the same thing."

The questions that will first press for settlement when the new parliament meets are the tariff and the location of the federal capital.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

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CURRENT POETRY.

To a Cynic.

By MAY BROWN LOOMIS.

Tell me why music stirs my soul with bliss,
Stay the deep waters of the restless sea,
Fathom the mystery in a baby's eyes,
Then bid me, cast out faith and follow thee.

Shall I shrink cowed beneath thy mocking glance
Who canst not tell how grows a blade of grass?
Since thou art powerless their place to fill,
Leave me my dreams, and onward let me pass.

Ah faith, hope, love, and even chastened grief!
They ne'er shall vanish at thy stern command.
Thou wouldst have taken from me all Life's best,
In leaving only what I understand.

—Harper's Magazine (December).

Epigrams.

DISPARITY.

My eyes have seen you, yet they know you not,
Our toils how similar, how wide apart!
You labor in a healthy garden plot,
I plow bare furrows in the fields of Art!

HAPPINESS.

He loved, when weary threw his love away,
Nor ever found it more, but every day
Happier he grew, light-hearted, sound, and whole,
For with his love he cast aside his soul.

LOVE.

You gave me what you had; the gift was small
And worthless, yet tho one more worthy came,
I, when he gave me his tremendous all,
Kept yours, and cast his treasure to the flame.

—London Academy.

A Wilderness Lullaby.

By HELEN W. LUDLOW.

[The Indian words are sung to a soothing melody by mothers of the Winnebago tribe living on the shore of the Missouri in northern Nebraska. Their literal translation is, "To sleep go, little Brother; good little one, go to sleep, go to sleep."]

Purple and gold in the sunset glow,
The undulant prairie rolls
Its waves to the west,
Where cloudlets rest
Like the Islands of Happy Souls.

Dusky and still as the pointed sails
Becalmed at the river's bend,
Stand Indian homes
On grassy domes,
And the camp fires' wreaths ascend.

Cradling a wilderness babe to rest,
A little gay hammock swings,
Like New Moon's boat
In air afloat,
While the mother her lullaby sings

"Hi-sunk nink ha-mo-o nigajé,
Ho chin-chin pin nink,
Ha-mo-o, ha-mo-o."

"Oh, hush thee now, little Brother.
Thy bright eyes droop
So low, so low.

"The red sun's smile on the prairie
That fell like a rose
Is fading slow.

"Then close thine eyes, little Brother;
The wise Owllet cries,
'To dreamland go!'"

Melting from vision like wind-swept sails
Or gold of the sunset sky,
The camps disappear,
Yet oft I hear

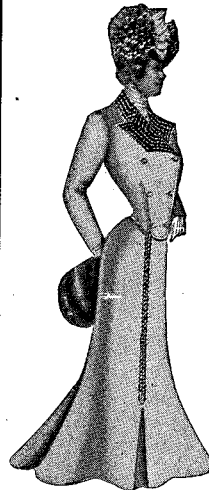
In a dream-song that low lullaby—
That wilderness lullaby:

"Hi-sunk nink ha-mo-o nigajé,
Ho chin-chin pin nink,
Ha-mo-o, ha-mo-o."

—Harper's Magazine.

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Tailor-Made Suits, lined throughout; former price, \$10; reduced to \$6.67. \$15 Suits reduced to \$10; \$20 Suits reduced to \$13.34.

Separate All-Wool Skirts, former price \$6.50; reduced to \$4.34. \$7.50 Skirts reduced to \$5.

Winter Jackets, lined throughout; former price \$7; reduced to \$4.67. \$9 jackets reduced to \$6. \$12 jackets reduced to \$8.

Rainy-Day Skirts, former price \$7; reduced to \$4.67. \$8 Rainy-Day Skirts reduced to \$5.34. \$10 Rainy-Day Skirts reduced to \$6.67.

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

An Appeal.—LADY: "And you just eke out a scanty subsistence, do you?"
DUSTY RHODES: "Yes, 'm. Won't you please help me to eke?"—*Puck.*

An Obliging Answer.—OLD MAID: "Is this a smoking-compartment, young man?"
OBLIGING PASSENGER: "No, mum. 'Igher up!"—*Punch.*

The Rapidity of Sound.—A melancholy illustration of the rapidity with which sound travels is afforded by the spread of the average popular song.—*Puck.*

A Bird in the Hand.—"Ma, is there any pie left in the pantry?" "There is one piece, but you can't have it." "You are mistaken, ma. I've had it."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Reasonable Consequence.—FIRST BOY: "Your little baby brother hasn't any hair."
SECOND BOY: "No; the doctor what brought him was bald."—*Smart Set.*

Prepared.—VISITOR: "What's become of old Sam Bungs?"

LONGSHOREMAN BILLY: "Dead, sir—died of 'art disease. A visitor gave him a shillin' very sudden. My 'art's werry strong, sir."—*Tit-Bits.*

At the Front.—LADY: "Well, what do you want?"

TRAMP: "Leddy, believe me, I'm no ordinary beggar. I was at the front—"

LADY (with interest): "Really—"

TRAMP: "Yes, ma'am; but I couldn't make anybody hear, so I came round to the back."—*Punch.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

CHINA.

January 7.—Prince Ching, in answer to the orders from the Imperial court not to sign the joint note, tells the Emperor that it is now too late to refuse.

Count von Waldersee states that the request of China for cessation of military expeditions can not at present be complied with.

January 8.—A proposal has been made by the United States to transfer the consideration of indemnity to some point outside of Peking, as Washington.

January 10.—The Chinese plenipotentiaries at Peking sign the joint note.

The United States withdraws the proposal to transfer negotiations from Peking to Washington.

January 12.—The Chinese peace commissioners at Peking receive another order to sign the joint note of the Powers.

January 13.—The joint note of the Powers has finally been signed by the Chinese peace commissioners.

Reports from Shanghai state that a French force has defeated the Boxers near Pao-Ting-Fu, killing a thousand of them.

SOUTH AFRICA.

January 7.—General Kitchener reports a British reverse near Lindley, in the Orange River Colony.

General Babington is said to have defeated two Boer commandos in the Transvaal.

The editor of the Afrikaner organ *Ons Land*, at Cape Town, is arrested for sedition.

January 10.—General Kitchener reports determined attacks by the Boers on British posts along the Delagoa Bay railway, which were repulsed.

Five thousand Boers are said to be "trekking" west into the heart of Cape Colony.

January 11.—General Kitchener reports an attack by Boers upon the British post at Machadodorp, in the Transvaal, which was repulsed.

The Cape Colony invaders are said to be breaking up into small bands.

January 13.—General Kitchener reports that 1,400 Boers attacked two stations on the rail-

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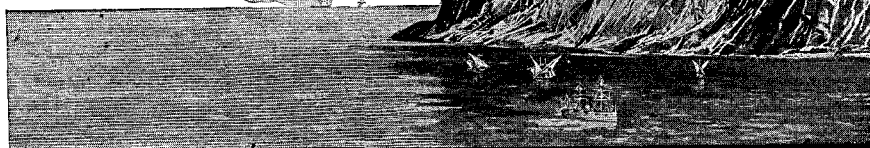
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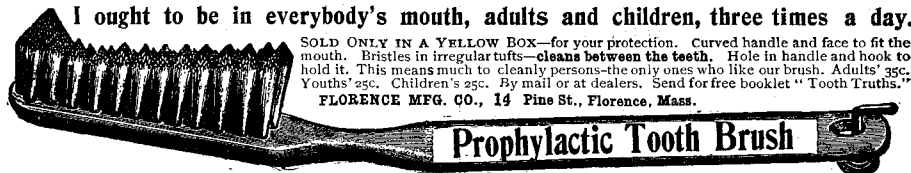
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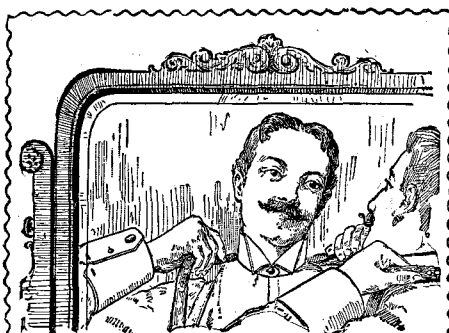
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way between Johannesburg and Pretoria, but were driven back and are being pursued. General Kitchener also reports that three agents of a Boer peace committee were flogged and one shot in De Wet's laager, by order of the Boer commandant.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

January 8.—President Deschanel is reelected by the French chamber of deputies, after a close contest with Henri Brisson.

January 10.—The French Senate reelects M. Fallieres president without opposition.

January 11.—In Copenhagen, it is reported that negotiations for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States are nearing completion.

January 13.—Lord Lionel Cecil, half brother of Marquis of Salisbury, dies at London.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

January 7.—*Senate*: In considering the army reorganization bill, the amendment providing for a veterinary corps is defeated.

January 8.—*House*: The Burleigh reapportionment bill is passed, providing for a House of 386 instead, as at present, of 357 members.

January 9.—*Senate*: The action of the House in abolishing the army canteen is concurred in by a vote of 34 to 15.

January 10.—*Senate*: Amendments authorizing the retirement of General Shafter as a major-general and Fitzhugh Lee and James H. Wilson as brigadier-generals, are adopted.

January 11.—*Senate*: The Burleigh reapportionment bill is passed just as it came from the House and is sent to the President for signature.

Senator Hoar's amendment to the army reorganization bill, proposing an attempt to conciliate the Filipinos, is defeated.

House: One hundred and seventy private pension bills are passed.

January 12.—*Senate*: Business is suspended while eulogies of the late Senator Cushman K. Davis are delivered by Senators Lodge, Hoar, Pettigrew, and others.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

January 9.—The Connecticut General Assembly convenes.

January 10.—Senator W. E. Chandler is defeated in the Republican legislative caucus at Concord, N. H., Judge H. E. Burnham being nominated United States Senator on the first ballot.

St. Louis reports 10,000 cases of grip.

Rear-Admiral J. S. Phelps (retired) dies in New York of pneumonia.

January 12.—The State Department receives official notice that the amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty are under consideration at the Foreign Office in London.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

January 7.—*Philippines*: General MacArthur orders the deportation to Guam of a number of Filipino generals and subordinate officers, who have assisted the insurgents.

The first municipal election is held successfully at Baguio, Province of Benguet, Luzon.

January 8.—*Cuba*: The mayor of Santiago de Cuba is removed from office on charge of irregularity in the conduct of municipal affairs.

January 10.—*Cuba*: The Cuban Constitutional Convention decides to give universal suffrage to the future republic.

January 11.—*Philippines*: In a hearing before the Philippine commission at Manila representative Filipinos oppose a proposed law permitting religious teaching in the public schools after school hours, while a Catholic committee urges the adoption of the law.

Pears'

Pears' soap is dried a whole year. That's why it lasts so. It wears to the thinness of a wafer.

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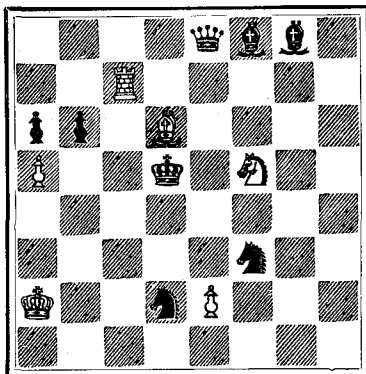
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 531.

By A. CORRIAS.

A Prize-Winner.

Black—Seven Pieces.



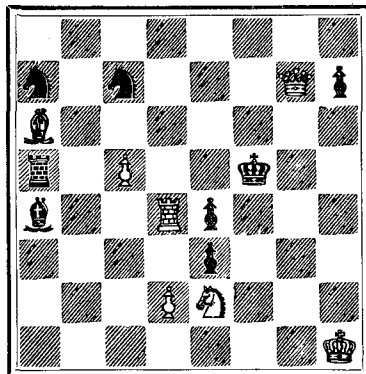
White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 532.

First Prize in *Pesti Hirlop* Tourney.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 526 (December 29).

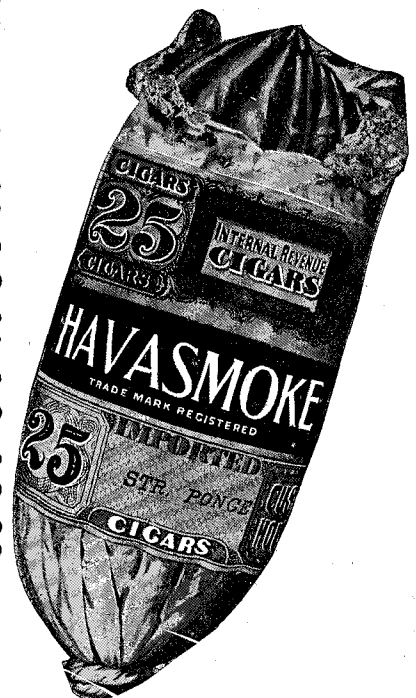
1. Q-Kt 3	2. Q x P ch	3. Q x Kt P, mate
1. K-B 4	2. K-Q 3	3. Q-Q 5, mate
1.	2.	3. Q-Q 5, mate
1. P-K 5	2. K-Q 5	3. Q-Q 5, mate
1.	2. Q x P	3. Q x P, mate
1. P-Q 3	2. Any	3. Q-B 3, mate
1.	2. P-K 3 ch	3. Q-Q 5, mate
1. P-Q 4	2. K-B 4 (must)	3. Q-Q 5, mate
1.	2. Q-K 3 ch	3. P-K 4, mate
1. P-Kt 5	2. K x P (must)	3.
1.	2. Q-Q 3 ch	3.
1. P x P	2. K-B 4 (must)	3.
	2. Q x Kt P, ch	3.
	2. K-Q 4 (must)	3.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; H. W. Barry, Boston; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Tarboro, N. C.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; A. Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; N. Weil, Calhoun, Ky.; O. C. Brett, Humboldt, Kan.; F. F. O., Amherst, Va.; S. W. Shaw, Midnapore, Can.; F. F. Carroll, Aiken, S. C.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; W. W. Smith, Ran-

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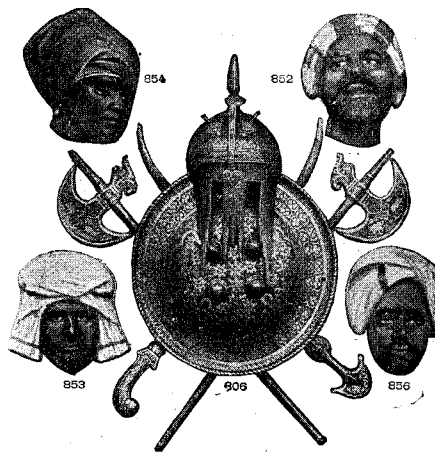
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Comments: "Rather tame, for the last of the century"—I. W. B.; "Tho a rather unnatural position, still this is very economical, beautiful, and altogether astonishing—*multum in parvo*"—H. W. B.; "Fine, and of more than ordinary difficulty"—C. R. O.; "A jewel—half-a-dozen clean mates, and key not very easy"—F. H. J.; "With so few pieces to introduce so much variety, two excellent 'tries,' and a good key, is a clever achievement"—W. W.; "Simple, beautiful, wiry; K-K 7 comes within one of mating"—A. K.; "Rather monotonous"—W. R. C.; "First rate but for the oft-recurring Q-Q 5 mate"—G. D.; "Not worthy of a first prize"—N. W.; "A good Pawn-demonstration"—O. C. B.; "Very interesting"—D. G. H.

In addition to those reported, A. R. H. got 524, 525, 526, 527; H. A. S. and A. W. 526 and 527; Prof. R. H. Dabney, University of Virginia, and P. J. Smith, Covington, Tenn., 526; S. W. S., and H. Sleeper, Meriden, N. H., 527; D. G. H., Bell's Problem.

ERRATUM.

The Key-move of 522 was incorrectly given. It should be Kt-Kt 3, instead of Kt-K 3.

How Lasker Lost.

The following two games were won against Mr. Lasker in the simultaneous play at the City of London Chess-Club:

Tennison Gambit.

LASKER. White.	GIBBONS. Black.	LASKER. White.	GIBBONS. Black.
1 P-Q 4	P-K B 4	15 Q-R-K sq	B-Q 3
2 P-K 4	P x P	16 K-Kt sq	B-Q 2
3 Kt-Q B 3	Kt-K B 3	17 P-B 3	Q-R-K sq
4 B-K Kt 5	P-K 3	18 Kt-K 2	R-K 6
5 Kt x P	B-K 2	19 P-K Kt 3	Q-K 2
6 B x K	B x B	20 R-Q sq	R(K 6) x P
7 K Kt-B 3	Castles	21 B x P ch	K-R sq
8 B-Q 3	Kt-Q B 3	22 Kt-Q 4	R-B 7
9 P-Q B 3	P-Q 4	23 Q-Q 3	Q-Kt 4
10 Kt-Kt 3	P-K 4	24 P-K R 4	Q-R 3
11 P x P	Kt x P	25 B-Kt 6	P-B 4
12 Kt x Kt	B x Kt	26 Kt-B 2	P-B 5
13 Q-B 2	Q-R 5	27 Q x Q P	Q x B
14 CastlesQR	P-Q B 3		Resigns (a)

(a) We believe this gambit is the invention of a young American. Black gets a very good game here, especially after 10., P-K 4. This is followed up forcibly in several ways.

Queen's Gambit.

LASKER. White.	JONES. Black.	LASKER. White.	JONES. Black.
1 P-Q 4	P-Q 4	14 Q x B	Kt-K B 3
2 P-Q B 4	P-K 3	15 Q-Q 3	P-Q B 3
3 Kt-Q B 3	Kt-K B 3	16 Kt-K 5	Q-Q 4
4 B-Kt 5	B-K 2	17 P-K B 3	Q-R 4 ch
5 P-K 3	Castles	18 Q-B 3	Q x Q Kt
6 Kt-K B 3	Q Kt-Q 2	19 Kt x Q B P	Kt x Kt
7 Q-B 2	P-Q Kt 3	20 Q x Kt	Q-R-B sq
8 P x P	Kt x P	21 Q-Kt 5	Kt-Q 4
9 B x B	Kt x B	22 P-K 4	Kt-K 6
10 B-Q 3	P-K R 3	23 K-B 2	Kt-B 7
11 B-K 4	R-Kt sq	24 Q-R-Q sq	K R-Q sq
12 Kt-Q Kt 6	B-Kt 2		and wins (a)
13 Kt x R P	B x B		

(a) In this game a piece is lost by the Champion in a peculiar way, but the game is deep and there is some play of high interest.

The score and notes are from *The Times*, London.

Murray's Mate.

In a game played recently, the following position was brought about:

WHITE (11 pieces): K on Q R sq; Kts on K B 5 and K R 6; Rs on K B 7 and K Kt sq; Ps on K 3, K B 2, K R 5, Q 4, Q Kt 3, Q R 2.

BLACK (11 pieces): K on K R sq; Q on Q 6; Bs on Q B 7 and Q R 6; Rs on K B sq and Q R sq; Ps on K R 2, Q 4, Q B 3, Q Kt 2, Q R 3.

Murray Marble (White) says: "Black had just played Q-Q 6, and I was about to resign, when I saw I had mate in three."

Chess-Nuts.

The B. C. M. tells us that Mrs. W. J. Baird, the Queen of Chess, has in contemplation the publication of a volume comprising 500 specimens of her compositions, and adds: "We do not remember, with the exception of S. Loyd, any composer issuing such a large number of compositions in one collection."

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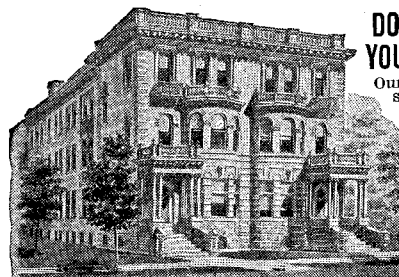


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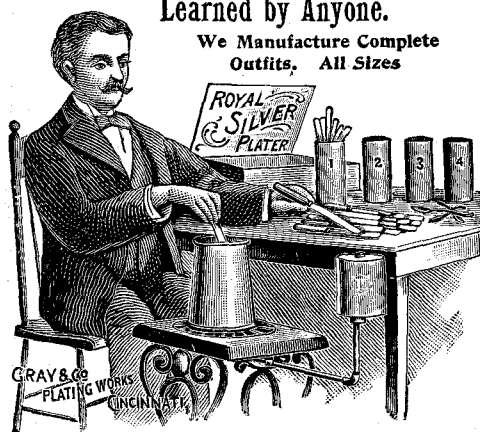
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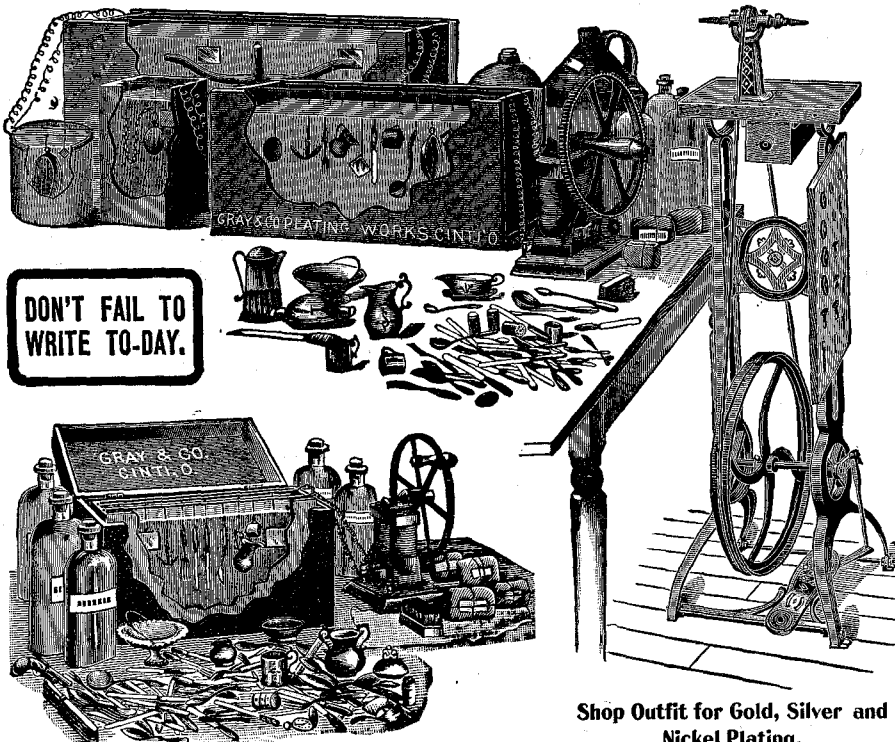
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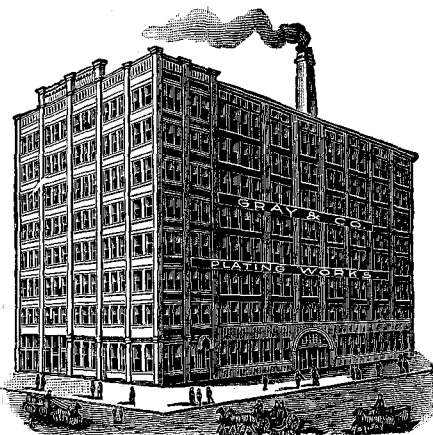
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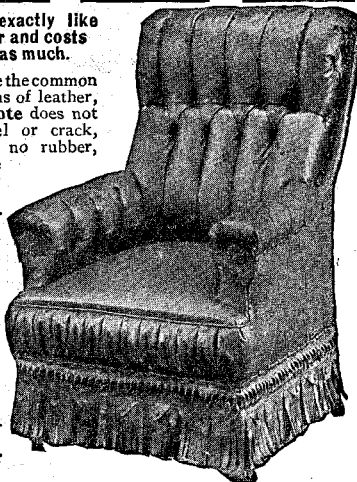


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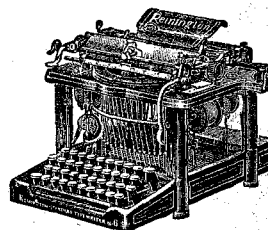
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